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BAHRAIN

COMMITTEE FORMED TO SUPPORT AFGHAN STRUGGLERS

NC101145 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1120 GMT 10 Feb 80 NC

[Excerpt] Manama, 10 February--The Bahraini cabinet held its ordinary session under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah.

The minister of state for cabinet affairs, Jawad Salim al-'Arid, said later than in implementation of the Islamabad Islamic states conference and in consecration of the Islamic fraternity principle, the cabinet had decided to set up a committee for supporting the strugglers of the Muslim Afghan people; the committee will be under the chairmanship of the minister of justice and Islamic affairs.

KUWAIT

VENEZUELAN PRESIDENT HERRERA ARRIVES 9 FEB

LD091042 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 9 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpt] His Excellency the president of Venezuela, Luis Herrera Campins, and his accompanying delegation arrived at Kuwait international airport at about 1200 today for a 2-day visit to the country. His highness the amir of Kuwait headed the welcomers at the airport. The crown prince and chairman of the Council of Ministers, senior statesmen and heads of diplomatic missions accredited to the State of Kuwait also took part in the welcoming ceremony.

The president is accompanied by an official delegation which includes the foreign minister, the minister of national defense, the minister of energy and mines, the minister of state for development and a number of officials and an information delegation.

Talks With Amir

LD091800 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 9 Feb 80 LD

[Text] At 1800 today official talks between the Kuwaiti and Venezuelan sides were held at As-Salam Palace. The Kuwaiti side was headed by his royal highness the amir of Kuwait, and the Venezuelan side by His Excellency President Luis Herrera Campins.

The amiri diwan affairs minister stated that the talks between the two sides basically concentrated on bilateral relations between the friendly countries and the means of developing them, and international issues in general. A cordial atmosphere prevailed in the talks, which were distinguished by understanding and a spirit of friendship.

At 1700 today at As-Salam Palace a meeting was held between Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco. Bilateral relations between the friendly countries were reviewed at the meeting.

The deputy prime minister and foreign minister also listened to an explanation about conditions in Latin American countries and the Caribbean. The Venezuelan minister also listened to Kuwait's views on the situation in the Middle East.

Another meeting was held at As-Salam Palace at 1700 between the defense minister, Shaykh Salim as-Sabah and his Venezuelan opposite number, Gen Luis Enrique Rangel. Some matters of mutual interest to the two countries were reviewed during the meeting.

Leaves for Qatar

LD101028 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0718 GMT 10 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Kuwait, 10 February--President Luis Herrera Campins of Venezuela left Kuwait for Qatar at the end of a 1-day visit as part of his tour of 7 Arab oil-producing countries. He was seen off by Amir of Kuwait Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, who had a second round of talks with the Venezuelan president prior to his departure.

According to responsible Kuwaiti officials, the talks, which began yesterday, dealt with relations between the two countries, the question of energy, OPEC and relations between OPEC and the developing and Third World countries.

Speaking on television last night, the Venezuelan president said that his tour, which has already carried him to Algeria, Libya, the UAE and Kuwait, was to unify the oil prices within the OPEC framework. But he admitted that it was not easy to restore unified prices and that "a great deal of negotiation and discussion" was needed.

He called for the expansion and development of relations between OPEC and the developing countries and maintaining friendship with them, "because we all belong to the developing world."

President Herrera Campins added that the aim of his visit to Kuwait and other countries actually goes beyond that of oil, "for the Arab countries are our friends and we wish and hope that cooperation between us and the Arab countries will not be confined to economic matters but would extend to political, social and technological matters."

He described his talks in Kuwait as extremely cordial and said that, despite the shortness of the visit, "it was sufficient to enable him to feel the true cordiality and sympathy the Kuwaiti government holds for our country."

GOVERNMENT AGREES TO ATTEND ARAB LEAGUE MEETING ON QAFSAH

LD101506 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1227 GMT 10 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 10 February--Kuwait agreed today to attend an emergency meeting of the Arab League Council to discuss Libyan and Tunisian complaints concerning the attack on the Tunisian town of Qafsah at the end of last month.

While announcing this, the Kuwaiti minister of state for cabinet affairs declined to say when the meeting will be held. But press reports say Saturday is the likely day.

QATAR

VENEZUELAN PRESIDENT HOLDS TALKS WITH AMIR 10 FEB

NC101140 Doha QNA in Arabic 1055 GMT 10 Feb 80 NC

[Excerpts] Doha, 10 February--The official discussions between Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, the amir of Qatar, and Venezuelan President Luis Herrera began at Doha palace at 1100 today. The discussions lasted 1 full hour.

An official source said later that the talks dealt with several subjects of joint interest, including oil and world energy issues, and in particular the subject of prices now and in the future, the unity of OPEC, relations with industrial countries and bilateral relations between Qatar and Venezuela and ways of strengthening and developing them through membership in OPEC.

The source added that the talks between the two leaders also dealt with the international political developments, particularly in the Middle East crisis, the Palestine question and the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan.

The source said that the two great leaders' views on various subjects discussed were identical and that a joint statement on the outcome of the talks will be issued at the end of the Venezuelan president's visit tomorrow.

Gives Press Conference

NC101830 Doha QNA in Arabic 1630 GMT 10 Feb 80 NC

[Text] Doha, 10 February--Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins has spoken highly of the discussions he held with his highness the amir of the country. The talks dealt with the good relations between Venezuela and Qatar.

At a press conference he gave at the national museum in Qatar this morning, the Venezuelan president said that his visit has helped to further bolster understanding between the two countries within the framework of OPEC developing states with no natural resources. The visit also contributed (?to the clarification of) the relations between OPEC and the industrial states. He said: The industrial states want to lay the responsibility for world inflation on our shoulders. These allegations are completely baseless.

The Venezuelan president added: An atmosphere of complete seriousness prevailed during our discussions with the Qatari officials. We have agreed to consolidate relations within OPEC.

Asked by the QNA correspondent about the anxiety over OPEC's future which some states have been expressing in the wake of the recent conference in Caracas, Venezuela, the Venezuelan president said that he feels anxious about the future of OPEC but not to the extent of feeling this organization will disintegrate. He expressed hope that OPEC will become stronger in the future. President Herrera said: We can strengthen OPEC if all of its members work enthusiastically. He added that the developing countries can obtain through OPEC a fair price for their oil products. The Venezuelan president then said: If OPEC fails, our countries will be subjected to the exploitation of foreign capital. The industrial states would fully exploit any conflicts that might arise among the oil-exporting countries. He also said that the world is in need of a sophisticated and developed OPEC.

Answering another question from QNA, the Venezuelan president denied the existence of any link between the recent increase in oil prices in some OPEC states and the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

During his press conference, the Venezuelan president demanded that the oil production averages be fixed in a manner compatible with conditions in the oil-exporting states. He explained that petroleum generates financial and economic reactions and that it does not exist in very large quantities. Therefore, we cannot squander it.

Asked about the current efforts to equate the price of oil with the price of processed goods, President Herrera said: There is still no agreement about the high price of processed goods. It is this high price which prompted OPEC to seek some kind of balancing. He added: We must take into consideration the goods which the oil countries import from the industrial countries. The Venezuelan president pointed out that the industrial states have not adopted a position indicating that they are seeking a solution suitable to both sides. These states want the oil-exporting countries to bolster their economy by selling them petroleum at cheap prices.

Regarding Iraq's call for an OPEC summit meeting at the end of this year, the Venezuelan president said: This meeting could be a venue for studying the reports which will be prepared by the committees studying OPEC's short and long term strategy concerning the developing countries. He expressed hope that this meeting will have a set target and that it will not be held just to commemorate the OPEC's 20th anniversary.

During his press conference, the Venezuelan president touched upon the question of unification of oil prices. He said: we support a unified price system but we believe there are problems among the OPEC members over arriving at such a system. He added: We support a unified price and we will try to convince the others. I hope we will succeed in doing this.

Speaking about his view on the possibility of finding a firm basis for oil pricing to prevent the actual value of the royalties of the oil countries from being affected, the Venezue an president stressed that this question requires a joint effort by the OPEC states. He expressed hope that a solution for this problem will be reached soon.

Replying to a question on issues of energy and the possibility of finding alternatives for oil and OPEC's role in this regard, President Herrera said: OPEC is aware of its responsibility and strength; it is the only strong organization left in the world and it is prepared to (?support) the energy agency's initiative in finding a new source of energy and doing away with dependence on oil. He pointed out that dependence on oil will continue for a long time until other sources of energy are found. However, he expressed the belief that the world is heading in the direction of finding such sources in the long term. He emphasized the need for the oil countries to work at not dissipating their oil and at using all their potential to look for other sources of energy.

The Venezuelan president spoke about relations inside OPEC and the organization's leadership. He said the leadership should be collective and should attempt to meet not only the needs of the oil-exporting states but also those of the developing and all world states as well.

Referring to cooperation between the OPEC and Third World states he said that it was decided in Vienna to earmark $800 million to the development fund of the Third World states. He also said that in Caracas the question of increasing the fund's capital to $1.6 billion was discussed in order to bring about cooperation with the developing states that do not have any oil to develop their economy. He said that if we can make this financing establishment more flexible we can achieve cooperation with the developing states.

Asked about the propaganda campaigns against OPEC and ways to confront them, the Venezuelan president referred to the organization's decision to establish its own news agency. He emphasized the need to expedite the formation of such an agency in order to repulse any attempts by the news agencies of the major powers to confuse public opinion about the OPEC states. In this context, he expressed the need to convene an urgent meeting on the information ministers of the OPEC states. He praised the conference of the Arab Gulf states information ministers which will begin in Doha on Tuesday and said: I consider this conference extremely important.

Speaking about the situation in the Middle East, the Venezuelan president emphasized the need to work to establish peace in the area. He warned that the current situation in the Middle East could lead to the outbreak of a third world war. He affirmed Venezuela's support for the UN resolutions pertaining to the Middle East issue, Lebanon, Palestine and Afghanistan. He said that Venezuela is struggling as much as it can to bolster world peace.

President Herrera denounced the Soviet interference in Afghanistan, stressing that the major powers should not interfere in the affairs of others states if they truly want peace.

Leaves 11 February

NC110941 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0848 GMT 11 Feb 80 NC

[Excerpt] Doha, 11 February--Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins left Doha this morning at the end of a 1-day official visit to Qatar in the course of his current tour of a number of OPEC member states.

Joint Press Statement

NC111332 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1300 GMT 11 Feb 80 NC

[Text] Doha, 11 February--the state of Qatar and Venezuela have stressed that the Palestinian question is the crux of the Middle East problem and that it can only be solved through the restoration of all the rights of the Palestinian people, foremost of which is their right to return to their homeland and to determine their own future under the leadership of the PLO.

In a press statement issued here today at the end of the visit to Qatar by the Venezuelan president the two sides condemned the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. They stressed the right of all countries to choose their own future free of any foreign intervention and pressure.

The two sides called for a halt to the arms race particularly the nuclear arms race. The two sides called for devoting the world's resources to the peoples' economic and social progress. They stressed their full support for all efforts to eliminate colonialism and racial discrimination.

The two sides reaffirmed their official commitment to strengthening OPEC's capabilities and negotiating power at the international level to defend the legitimate rights of their peoples, the developing countries and the entire world community.

In the joint statement the Venezuelan side has proposed the establishment of an institute, financed by OPEC members, to train graduates from all countries of the world in various academic fields. Qatar has approved this proposal on the understanding that the necessary studies will be made by officials of the two countries.

The two sides stressed the need to enhance the principles of unity and solidarity of the Group of 77, of which they are members. They stressed their full support for the developing countries and the preservation of their common interests.

SAUDI ARABIA

BAHRAIN'S FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR TALKS

LD111054 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1008 GMT 11 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Riyadh, 11 February--Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, the foreign minister of Bahrain, arrived in Riyadh at noon today. He was welcomed at the airport by Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal and a number of officials of the ministry.

Meets Prince Fahd

LD112110 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1950 GMT 11 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Riyadh--His Royal Highness the Amir Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the crown prince and deputy prime minister, at 2130 today met with His Excellency Ash-Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, the Bahraini foreign minister. The meeting was attended by His Royal Highness the Amir Sa'ud al-Faysal, the Saudi foreign minister.

Comments, Departs

LD112124 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 2025 GMT 11 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Riyadh--Bahraini Foreign Minister Ash-Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah left Riyadh tonight following a brief visit to the kingdom during which he met with His Royal Highness the Amir Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince and deputy prime minister, His Royal Highness the Amir Sa'ud al-Faysal, Saudi foreign minister. He was seen off by His Royal Highness the Amir Sa'ud al-Faysal and a number of officials.

Ash-Sahykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah stated that he conveyed to His Majesty King Khalid a message from the amir of Bahrain, His Highness Ash-Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, in connection with bilateral relations. He added that the message was within the framework of the continuous consultations between the two fraternal countries on Gulf issues in particular, and Arab questions in general. He also said that during the visit he had lengthy talks with His Royal Highness the Amir Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince and deputy prime minister, and His Royal Highness the Amir Sa'ud al-Faysal, Saudi foreign minister, on these issues and the developments which are likely to benefit the region and the Arab nation.

KING HASSAN DISCUSSES SOVIET INVASION OF AFGHANISTAN

LD091921 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 9 Feb 80 LD

["Full press conference" given on morning of 9 February by Moroccan King Hassan II during his visit to Saudi Arabia at Al-Huda Palace near At-Ta'if, and attended by Saudi, Arab and international press representatives--recorded]

[Summary] [King Hassan] I do need to state how happy I am to be here with Saudi brothers. It is in the spirit of consultations and coordination in actions and steps. "In the talks between the two sides, we have been able once again to demonstrate that there is between the Saudi kingdom and the Moroccan kingdom not a single point of difference either in form or substance." You may now address your questions.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] The talks between the Moroccan and Saudi sides dealt with matters relating to existing agreements. We wanted to analyze them to see whether our efforts are fruitful or whether further efforts, are necessary. The talks also dealt with events in the Islamic world. "When we analyzed the results of the Islamabad conference and considered deeply the recommendations and resolutions taken there, we could not but thank God for granting us success and congratulate ourselves and the Islamic world for a reasonable attitude, discernment and also courage in showing solidarity with the (?Afghan) people."

[Question from AL-BILAD reporter] As chairman of the Jerusalem committee, what is your view on the plans to Judaize Jerusalem? Has the committee plans to avert the danger from Jerusalem?

[Answer] If our aim were not to defend Jerusalem, we would have not formed the committee. As you know the question of Jerusalem is an Islamic, not just an Arab one. Therefore, we must reflect in our work on Jerusalem that solidarity which emerged among Muslims in Islamabad. The committee will meet next month and it is not reasonable to anticipate what we shall say then.

[Question--correspondent's affiliation indistinct] What were the reasons for the emergence of the Sahara problem?

[Answer] The Sahara has always been a problem. First, it was between Morocco and colonialists, and then between Morocco and those with ambitions. It is also Morocco's historical duty to preserve the Islamic character of the area.

[Question--correspondent's affiliation indistinct] What is the attitude of Morocco toward a dialog with Algeria and the POLISARIO Front?

[Answer] "We have (?always wished) for a dialog with Algeria, because we believe that the problem is one of concern to Morocco and Algeria." As to the other side, which has no basis in reality of history, a dialog with it would be contrary to Moroccan policy.

[Question from representative of AL-YAWM] In the light of the present phase of the Arab-Israeli question and the normalization in Egyptian-Israeli relations, what is the strategy for continuing the political isolation of Israel in Africa?

[Answer] We must recall the facts. The solidarity of the Africans with the Arabs was due to the occupation of Egypt by Israeli forces--Egypt being an African state. The Africans stood by Egypt's side and of course by the side of the Arabs. It must be remembered there was no oil or energy crisis then, and so they were not motivated by this. Their stand was a principled one. The African states were not interested in benefiting from Arab oil. In fact they incurred heavy sacrifices as a result of the soaring oil prices. Nevertheless, the states remained consistent in their attitude. "But unfortunately--and I say this as an Arab, Muslim and African--there is an absence of necessary coordination between the oil-producing states. The Arab states were giving large amounts of aid, but were not coordinating it. So much so that some Africans began to think that the aid was not being given to the most deserving. This was due not to the meanness of the Arab states, but to the lack of coordination and regional planning."

When last May the Islamic foreign ministers held their conference following the peace agreement between Egypt and Israel, the Africans said they maintained solidarity with the Arabs for Egypt's sake, and now the latter is solving its problem with the occupiers. But I believe the Africans, many of them Muslims, will maintain unity with the Arabs.

[Question from correspondent for AN-NAHAR] "Your Majesty, have you discussed with your brothers in Saudi Arabia means of joint pressure on the United States to make it revise its attitude towards the Middle East question and Palestinian rights? Have recent visits by U.S. officials to Morocco and Saudi Arabia shown any signs of such a revision?

[Answer] "When circumstances and events are recent in a state or states [words indistinct] there is no need to exercise pressure, because the events themselves create the pressure. I believe [word indistinct] the whole Western world realized after the Islamabad conference what I have always predicted--that the Western world, the world [word indistinct] Muslims, Jews and Christians [passage indistinct]. Pressure does not produce conviction. Pressure creates subservience to a point of view, and when the subject under pressure finds an opportunity, it repudiates its commitments and alliances. We must therefore try to convince others skillfully with all the argument and power we possess."

[Question--correspondent not identified] "Following the attack on Afghanistan, (?it is believed) that the Islamic world has become threatened with a new colonialism. I think it is worse than the traditional colonialism, which sought to occupy territory, because the new colonialism seeks to occupy minds. Therefore, the Islamic world is threatened both intellectually and spiritually. After the Islamabad meeting and its resolutions [words indistinct]. Therefore, has the time come to organize an Islamic military alliance [words indistinct].

[Answer] "While military alliances are sometimes necessary, they can pose a grave danger to the allies themselves. Alliances can be useful and effective if the allies are of the same level in military power. But if an alliance, irrespective of the number of its men and the strength of its faith, faces a destructive nuclear power, such an alliance will only yield disasters and losses rather than stave off problems.

"I believe I know the Russians well. However, [word indistinct], the Russian peoples attach high value to ideas, theories, ideologies. Throughout their history they have produced philosophers, thinkers and [words indistinct]. You may well realize also that a condemnation such as the one expressed in Islamabad must have deeply affected the feelings of the Russians [words indistinct]. We must not forget that at least one-fifth of the inhabitants of the Soviet Union are Muslim. The Soviet Union cannot forget that fifth. Therefore, the Soviet Union may (?reconsider) what it did in Afghanistan.

"I do not wish to know the reasons which prompted Russia to occupy Afghanistan, but I would like to say to the Soviet Union--and this is the first time I have had an opportunity t express my view publicly--that we have not forgotten nor shall we forget Russia's attitude towards Arab and Islamic questions. We have not forgotten the material and moral assistance it has rendered. We have not forgotten the many times [word indistinct] it stood on the side of the Arabs. But this, and I say it most frankly, cannot free Muslims, let alone Arabs, from the concept: 'I testify that there is no other God but Allah, and Muhammad is the messenger of God.' We are captives of this testimony; we are captives of the unity and solidarity stated in the Koran and in (?the traditions).

"The question which emerged in Islamabad was not political, strategic or ideological as far as the (?Muslims) were concerned. It was a clear and simple question. Is the non-Islamic state which occupied a Muslim state by force criminal, or not? The answer was definite and could not be otherwise: it is a criminal state." [passage indistinct]

Ends Visit

LD110952 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0940 GMT 11 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpt] At-Ta'if, 11 February--King Hassan II of Morocco left At-Ta'if, together with the members of his delegation, at 1145 today for Baghdad at the end of his 4-day visit to the kingdom. He was seen off by Second Deputy Prime Minister and Commander of the National Guard Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

Joint Statement Issued

LD111244 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1105 GMT 11 Feb 80 LD

[Text of joint statement issued at At-Ta'if on the visit by Morocco's King Hassan II to Saudi Arabia from 7 to 11 February]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. At the invitation of King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud, king of the Saudi Arabian Kingdom, King Hassan II of Morocco paid a visit of business and friendship to the Saudi Arabian Kingdom from Thursday, 7 February to 11 February 1980.

King Hassan visited Mecca where he performed a small pilgrimage and also visited the Prophet's Mosque in Al-Madinah.

During the visit, King Hassan II held talks with his brother King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and Deputy Prime Minister and Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz covering relations between the two fraternal kingdoms, the current situation in the Arab and Islamic world and the international situation in general.

The two monarchs presided over a plenary session which was attended on the Moroccan side by Crown Prince Sidi Mohamed; Prince Moulay 'Abdallah; M'hamed Boucetta, minister of state for foreign affairs and cooperation; Mahjoubi Aherdan, minister in charge of posts, telegraph and telephones; Minister of State for Cultural Affairs M'hamed Bahnini; Minister of Information Abdelwahid Belakziz; Secretary General of the Government Abbes Kaissi; king's adviser Ahmed Reda Qudaira; king's adviser Driss Slaoui; king's adviser Ahmed Bensoudah; king's adviser Mohamed Awad; Moroccan ambassador to Saudi Arabia Mohamed Elarbi; and Gen Ahmed Dulaimi, the king's chief aid de camp.

On the Saudi side, the meeting was attended by Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz deputy prime minister; 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guard; Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, minister of defense and aviation and the inspector general; Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal; king's adviser Dr Rashad Fir'awm; Information Minister Dr Muhammad 'Abduh Yamani; and Saudi ambassador to Morocco Shaykh Fakhri Shaykh al-Ard.

The talks were characterized by an identity of views on all matters raised.

Regarding their bilateral relations which are bolstered by ties of fraternity, Islam and common destiny, the two sides expressed their satisfaction at the excellent nature of these relations in all the political, economic, cultural and social fields. The two sides expressed their firm determination and sure desire to consolidate these relations and deepen them and bring them up to the level of the ambitions of the two peoples.

The two sides also discussed Arab issues and their latest developments and the threats to the Arab world unity and solidarity which are essential for the realization of the Arab nation's aspirations and expectations. The two sides affirmed their firm desire to continue to work for the consolidation of Arab solidarity and unify the ranks of the Arab nation in a manner which would safeguard its dignity and restore its rights and to exert efforts for the liberation of Jerusalem and the other occupied Arab territories.

The two sides reiterated their help and support for the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and to set up their own state in accordance with the resolutions of the Arab summit conferences particularly, those of Rabat, Baghdad and Tunis.

In view of the huge responsibilities laid on the shoulders of the Islamic countries regarding the preservation of the Islamic faith, the Kingdoms of Morocco and Saudi Arabia, out of their appreciation for this responsibility, have determined to protect the noble values and principles contained in our Islamic religion and have affirmed their belief in the need to defend Islam and the Muslims and safeguard their dignities and protect their homelands.

In view of the attacks being waged against the Islamic peoples with a view to undermining their beliefs and occupying their homelands, the two sides reviewed the new developments in Afghanistan resulting from the armed Soviet invasion and the flagrant aggression against the Muslim Afghan people and expressed their strong denunciation and condemnation of this abominable aggression which creates a grave precedence threatening the peace and security of the area, the Islamic countries in particular and world peace in general.

In condemning this aggression, the two sides are acting from a principled position of true Islamic behavior unaffected by any foreign influence on their concepts or principles. They believe that no Islamic country should deviate from this course and thereby should abide by what the Prophet, God's peace be with him, had decreed that the faithful support each other like an edifice.

The two sides expressed their pleasure at the fraternal atmosphere which governed the talks between them and at the hopes attached to their meeting for the closing of the Muslim's ranks and the manifestation of their solidarity following the painful events through which the Islamic and Arab world have passed.

They expressed their profound belief that the Arab nation, which is passing through critical moments, is called upon to cast away its differences and close its ranks in order to overcome the dangers threatening it, retrieve its glory and continue with its spiritual and cultural missions.

King Hassan II expressed his profound gratitude for the great welcome he received from his brother King Khalid and the princes. He also expressed his thanks for the care and attention shown toward his delegation by Saudi Arabia and its noble people who are renowned for their Islamic and Arab hospitality and warm welcome.

King Hassan II invited King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz to visit the Moroccan Kingdom. The invitation was welcomed by King Khalid. The date of the visit will be fixed later.

Done at At-Ta'if, Saudi Arabia, Monday 11 February, 1980.

INFORMATION MINISTER SAYS TIES WITH YAR EXCELLENT

LD111446 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1202 GMT 11 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Riyadh, 11 February--Information Minister Dr Muhammad Abduh Yamani has described the relations between the Saudi Arabian Kingdom and the Yemen Arab Republic (YAR) as excellent and at their best. He added that these relations are based on mutual respect within the framework of fruitful and constructive cooperation for the good of the two fraternal peoples and the Arab and Islamic nation.

Referring to the visit of YAR Prime Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani recently to the kingdom, he said that it was extremely successful and that there was an identity of views on all matters raised.

In a statement to the SAUDI NEWS AGENCY (SNA), Dr Yamani said that the visit was aimed at strengthening relations between the two countries.

Dr Yamani denied press reports that there were differences between the kingdom and YAR and that the kingdom was bringing pressure to bear on fraternal Yemen. He expressed his regret at the dissemination of such fabricated reports which have no shred of truth. He described these reports as cheap calumny which the kingdom has been familiar with in recent times.

He affirmed that the kingdom on all levels was following the development of and building in Yemen and was bolstering all that could help the progress of the fraternal Yemeni people on the road to advancement and prosperity.

In conclusion, Dr Yamani said the Yemenis who are studying in the kingdom were receiving all care and attention and that Saudi educational scholarships were being maintained unchanged. Dr Yamani added that those who are spreading such rumors must realize the depth of the ties that bind the Saudi Arabian Kingdom and Yemen together: ties of religion, blood, language and neighborhood.

YAR

FOREIGN MINISTRY SOURCE COMMENTS ON IRAQI CHARTER

JN111756 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 11 Feb 80 JN

[Text] A Responsible source in the Foreign Ministry made a statement to the SABA' NEWS AGENCY in which it announced that brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, along with the YAR Government, both welcomed and care about President Saddam Husayn's initiative in annoucing the draft charter on organizing inter-Arab relations.

The source added that while studying the proposed charter with great concern and care, the political leadership and the YAR Government feel that it has come at the right time, particularly in the current circumstances affecting the Arab nation and the neighboring region.

The source added that the political leadership and YAR Government see this charter's principles as being in line with the course and policy adopted in the YAR and in the Arab nation in general, and a [word indistinct] to the Arab League Charter, the Arab joint defense treaty and economic cooperation, while at the same time contributing to removing the threats and ordeals of international disputes from the region.

PRC VICE TRADE MINISTER MAKES STATEMENT, ENDS VISIT

JN082100 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 8 Feb 80 JN

[Text] Chen Jie, Chinese vice minister of foreign trade, and the delegation accompanying him left San'a' tonight following a 3-day visit to the YAR. During the visit, the Chinese official held talks with the officials in the YAR Ministry of Supply and Trade and other expert establishments on the means to promote trade cooperation between the two friendly countries.

In a statement to the SABA' NEWS AGENCY, the vice minister expressed his pleasure over his visit to the YAR and the hospitality accorded him and the accompanying delegation during the visit. The Chinese official said: This visit has achieved effective and positive results in the field of trade cooperation between the YAR and People's China, especially the trade protocol signed between the Ministry of Supply and Trade in the YAR and the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Trade. The visit, he said, has greatly contributed toward developing the trade relations between the two friendly countries. He said that he will convey the friendly and cordial sentiments of the YAR people to the Chinese people.

The Chinese delegation was seen off at the airport by 'Ali al-Jabri, under secretary of the Ministry of Supply and Foreign Trade; the director of the foreign trade company, a representative from the Foreign Ministry; and the Chinese charge d'affaires in San'a'.

AS-SADAT, KHALIL MEET ISRAELI PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

NC111552 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 11 Feb 80 NC

[Text] President as-Sadat today met with an Israeli parliamentary delegation, led by Me'ir Pa'il, that is currently visiting Cairo. The delegation also met with Prime Minister and Foreign Affairs Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil.

U.S. DELEGATION TO AUTONOMY TALKS ARRIVES IN CAIRO

NC111730 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1645 GMT 11 Feb 80 NC

[Text] Cairo, 11 February--The U.S. delegation to the autonomy talks arrived in Cairo today at noon. The delegation is headed by the alternate chairman, James Leonard.

Israeli Delegation Arrives

NC121252 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1239 GMT 12 Feb 80 NC

[Excerpt] Cairo, 12 February--The Israeli delegation that will represent Israel at the autonomy negotiations arrived in Cairo this afternoon aboard a special plane. The 24-member delegation was received by Ambassador Ahmad 'Izzat 'Abd al-Latif.

The meetings of the two Egyptian-Israeli-American working groups are scheduled to begin later today at the Mena House Hotel in Al-Jizah.

ISRAELI DECISION TO SETTLE IN HEBRON DENOUNCED

NC112017 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1955 GMT 11 Feb 80 NC

[Text] Cairo, 11 February--A responsible Egyptian source has announced Egypt's denunciation of and surprise at the Israeli Government's decision to allow Israelis to settle in Hebron in the West Bank as well as its decision to expand the settlement of Qiryat Arba' by building 1400 new housing units there and in three other settlements.

The official source described this decision as being opposed to the letter and spirit of the Camp David agreements and as a contravention of the UN resolutions. The source said this decision would place new obstacles in the way of the Palestinian autonomy negotiations for the people of the West Bank and Gaza.

The Egyptian source stressed that the timing of the Israeli decision does not serve the cause of peace in the area, is unjustified and is considered to be a step backward.

RADIO COMMENTATOR: SYRIA FIT FOR SOVIET INTERVENTION

NC082009 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 8 Feb 80 NC

[Ibrahim Wahbi commentary: "Syria; Will It Become Another Afghanistan?"]

[Text] The Syrian position in Lebanon constitutes the cornerstone for a plan which complements the Soviet presence in Afghanistan. The Syrian position, which represents an attempt to defend and support this presence, is summed up in the fact that Syria has ordered the withdrawal of its forces from Beirut and its suburbs. The orders were issued without any preliminaries in an attempt to provide and opportunity for inflaming the situation again.

The Lebanese Government has issued a decision banning any armed presence in Lebanon other than the Lebanese Army. The PLO considered this decision as directed against it. It issued a statement describing the decision as being directed against the legitimate Palestinian presence on Lebanese soil. Clashes have broken out between the supporters of Sulayman Franjiyah, which support Syria, and the forces of Pierre al-Jumayyil, which oppose the Syrian presence. Moreover, Israeli naval patrols have been active in southern Lebanon and Israeli planes have flown over the area extending from Ra's an-Naqurah on the border to the port of Tyre.

The activation of the situation in Syria means that the Soviets have begun moving to the gates of the Middle East after having moved into Afghanistan. The object of this could be, as is being reiterated, to divert attention from what is happening in Afghanistan and inside Syria itself. The object could also be to cut off the reported contacts between the PLO and the United States. What is definite, though, is that there is a quasicordial treaty between the Soviets and Al-Asad's regime. This treaty was further strengthened by the visit which Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko paid to Damascus on the eve of the Islamic foreign ministers conference in Islamabad, Pakistan, to discuss the problem of Afghanistan and denounce the Soviet intervention there.

Gromyko and Al-Asad held a meeting on 27 January, the day the Islamic conference started. This meeting could be termed the meeting to draw up plans for confronting the Islamic conference. The Syrian president and Soviet minister issued a statement in which they described the Islamic states' protest against the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. Immediately afterward, the situation in southern Lebanon was raised again.

During one of the banquets given in his honor in Damascus, Gromyko said that the Soviet Union will not permit aggression against Syria. This means that Syria has come under Soviet protection and that the Soviets might intervene if Syria were subjected to aggression or to something similar such as a confrontation with Israel, for example. This would be exactly like what has happened in Afghanistan, although the Soviet intervention would be in the heart of the Arab world this time. This is why the moderate Arab world has begun expressing fear and doubts, although it has not adopted a frank stand. These moderate states have issued contradictory statements condemning the Soviet Union's stand on Afghanistan at times and appearing conciliatory and extremely negative at other times. Despite all their fear, the majority of the Arab states which attended the Islamabad conference did not make Afghanistan their primary issue, despite their sense of the great danger, but were primarily eager to attack Egypt at the conference.

The Soviets might see Syria now as another Afghanistan fit for future intervention. They are being helped in this by the rulers of Syria themselves, the division of the Arab world, the explosion of the situation in Lebanon and the escalation of the confrontation with the Palestinians on Lebanese territory.

The Arab peoples must take all these signs into consideration and they must adopt stands to prevent the existence of this gap.

MOROCCAN KING HASSAN ARRIVES ON VISIT 11 FEB

JN111250 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1230 GMT 11 Feb 80 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 11 February--King Hassan II of Morocco arrived here this afternoon on a visit of several days to Iraq at the invitation of President Saddam Husayn. He was accorded an official welcome, headed by President Saddam Husayn, by RCC members, ministers senior Iraqi officials, and heads of the Arab diplomatic missions accredited in Baghdad.

Hold Talks, Departs

JN111451 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1445 GMT 11 Feb 80 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 11 February--King Hassan II of Morocco left Baghdad this afternoon following a visit of several hours to Iraq.

Immediately upon his arrival, King Hassan II held talks with President Saddam Husayn on the most important Arab and international events and on relations between Iraq and Morocco and ways of developing them.

The talks also dealt with the national charter proposed by President Saddam Husayn on 8 February, for the purpose of organizing relations among Arab countries.

Later, President Saddam Husayn held a luncheon in honor of the Moroccan monarch. It was attended by RCC members, as well as the ministers and members of the delegation accompanying King Hassan II.

Departure Statement

JN111704 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1700 GMT 11 Feb 80 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 11 February--King Hassan II of Morocco has described his visit to Iraq as a good omen.

In a statement before leaving Baghdad this afternoon, King Hassan said that Morocco harbors the warmest feelings, amity and solidarity for Iraq and its president. He asserted that the national charter was dictated by Iraq's Arabism and its experiment in Arab solidarity.

King Hassan pointed out that he had invited President Saddam Husayn to visit Morocco.

OPEC SECRETARY GENERAL ORTIZ ARRIVES 9 FEB

JN090754 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0735 GMT 9 Feb 80 JN

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 9 February--OPEC Secretary General Rene Ortiz began a 2-day visit to Iraq today. Ortiz said upon arrival at dawn today that he will discuss with officials at the Ministry of Oil preparations for the forthcoming OPEC summit conference scheduled to be held in Baghdad the second half of October.

Leaves for Indonesia

JN091812 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1715 GMT 9 Feb 80 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 9 February--OPEC Secretary General Rene Ortiz left Baghdad for Indonesia this evening following a swift visit to Iraq. In a predeparture statement, Ortiz said he held talks with RCC member and Oil Minister Tayih 'Abd al-Karim on ways to coordinate the OPEC member states' activities toward holding a summit conference in Baghdad on 1 November, 1980. The talks also dealt with oil prices. Ortiz described the outcome of his talks as successful and fruitful.

BAHRAINI WEEKLY INTERVIEWS INFORMATION MINISTER

GF091325 Manama AL-ADWA' in Arabic 9 Feb 80 pp 6, 7 GF

[Nasr ad-Din Muhammad report on interview with Iraqi Culture and Information Minister Latif Nasif Jasim in Baghdad--date not given]

[Excerpts] The Iraqi minister listened to my questions and then answered them all, beginning with my question on Iraqi-Bahraini relations.

He said: From the Iraqi point of view, Iraq's relations with Bahrain and the other Gulf states are strategic relations. We believe this region is an Arab region. No power, however mighty or great, can infringe upon its sovereignty, regardless of the nature of the regimes in the countries of the region. This is because in this matter we act from a pan-Arab premise. Any aggression from whatever source--be it the United States or the Soviet Union--against any of the Arab Gulf countries is aggression against Iraq. The Iraqi soldier will stand alongside the soldier of any Arab country that is a victim of aggression to defend that country's independence and to repulse such aggression.

Referring to Iraqi-Bahraini relations, Latif Nasif Jasim said: relations between Iraq and fraternal Bahrain are friendly and excellent. In short they are fraternal relations. Gen 'Adnan Khayrallah, Revolution Council member, deputy commander in chief of the armed forces and defense minister, visited fraternal Bahrain in the past and informed officials there that Iraq placed all its potentials at the disposal of that fraternal country at the time when claims emanated from Iran that Bahrain is part of it. This stand will continue to be unequivocal, and coordination between us will continue.

As for Afghanistan--which is not far from us--we strongly condemn military aggression in the affairs of all states. This policy is based on the fact that we are a nonalined state and believe in the principles of nonalinement.

In most cases conflicts between the superpowers are not confined to them. The small and developing states, including the Arab countries, are affected by such conflicts. The Soviet intervention in Afghanistan gives the Americans a pretext to intervene.

We shall be prepared to oppose such intervention. In this regard we reaffirm what President Saddam Husayn said, that "oil is an inflammable commodity." These are responsible words. We do not want to destroy civilization, but neither do we want to be civilization's scapegoat. We do not want our area to be an arena of conflict or of power politics. We shall confront any power that seeks to intervene.

The Arab countries should be more alert to these axes and conflicts. No Arab country should fall into the orbit of international conflicts. This can be prevented only by consultations to agree on the best formulas for confronting the danger. And I say to you confidently: We are not worried about anything, not because we belittle threats, but because right is on our side and our will is strong.

Following these answers which covered the events in Afghanistan and the threat to intervene and occupy the oilfields, Iraqi Minister Latif Nasif Jasim talked about the role of the press in confronting and resisting the Arab nation's enemies. He said: I believe that the press is not able to respond to the challenge. The press has not been able to create a mass awareness, either on the level of the Arab homeland or on the level of the individual citizen. It has also been unable to expose effectively Western media that distort the Arab cause. The information media should rise to a higher standard.

I asked the Iraqi minister: Iraq and the PDRY are both members of the Confrontation Front. They used to have excellent relations. Following the killing of an Iraqi university professor, however, a crisis broke out between Iraq and the PDRY. The professor's killing in Aden provoked that crisis. What are the facts of this crisis?

He answered: Our relations with the PDRY are within the framework of rejecting intervention and refusing to be swept into the current of the world's two superpowers. We are anxious to have normal relations with the PDRY. However, it appears that the other side cannot free itself from the framework and concepts of international politics and their effect.

[Question] One notices a coolness in relations between Iraq and one of the rejection front states--Libya.

He answered: Our relations with Libya are normal. There are no differences between us. We are always anxious to consult with all the Arab countries in order to mobilize them into a position in which they struggle even though such a position may be minimal in effect--and by this we mean that we do not want Arab countries to be led into As-Sadat's position, thus dividing the Arabs into two opposing camps.

As for the alternative strategy, we will continue to condemn As-Sadat, consolidate and strengthen the boycott against him, and then draw up a long term strategy that insures mobilization of Arab military and other potentials. We will reject any formula for political circumvention with the aim of pushing us toward detente or "moderation" at the cost of the Palestinian cause.

The sword is the path of the Palestinian cause. Nothing but the sword is of use in the world. But this does not preclude the use of politics to sharpen the sword.

Referring to the National Assembly elections, Culture and Information Minister Latif Nasif Jasim said: We have completed our discussions of the two bills for the Iraqi National Assembly and the legislative assembly in Kurdistan (the autonomous region). The two bills were widely discussed by the masses. The leadership will take into consideration the views that have been put forward. The bills will be redrafted in light of these views. General elections will be held in the Republic of Iraq, from the base to the leadership. The members of the legislative assembly for the Province of Kurdistan will be members of the Iraqi Republic's National Assembly.

KING HUSAYN TELEPHONES IRAQ ON PROPOSED CHARTER

JN102036 Amman Domestic Television Service in English 2000 GMT 10 Feb 80 JN

[Text] His Majesty the king voiced Jordan's support for the principles incorporated in a pan-Arab national charter proposed by Iraqi President Saddam Husayn. In a telephone conversation with President Husayn, his majesty the king said he supported the bases of the proposed charter, foremost of which is the call to settle inter-Arab disputes through dialog, mutual understanding and refusal to use force.

The proposed charter also rejects the presence of foreign troops on Arab soil and military alliances. His majesty also supported the call for solidarity among Arab states in the face of aggression or violation of Arab territorial sovereignty. His majesty explained that by supporting these principles, Jordan seeks to build Arab potentials and protect the independence of Arab states.

In reply, President Husayn said he deeply appreciates Jordan's support of the proposed charter. He stressed the need for concerted Arab action to translate the charter's principles into action.

AD-DUSTUR Comment

JN100841 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 10 Feb 80 p 1 JN

[Editorial: "The Iraqi Pan-Arab Charter"]

[Text] Any Arab who is aware of the dangers threatening the Arab nation and who is seeking a path for this nation to take so as to emerge from the maelstrom of anxiety and fragmentation surrounding it will warmly welcome the pan-Arab charter proposed by fraternal Iraq the day before yesterday through President Saddam Husayn. The charter proceeds from a mature political awareness of the nature of the stage and the challenges. It expresses a realistic and responsible outlook concerning the nature of the solution.

Since the most prominent danger that threatens the Arab destiny at present is the fierce struggle of the big powers in the area and the attempts to ensnare its states separately and bring them to this or that camp, the reply lies in "neutralizing" the Arab world in the struggle of the big powers by not granting military bases or facilities to any foreign power. Since the door which allows foreign intervention to enter the area is sometimes opened by armed Arab conflicts, the proposed charter bans the use of armed force in resolving Arab differences and calls for solving these differences through negotiations, arbitration and other diplomatic methods.

The Iraqi president forestalled all the doubts and suspicions of those who might imagine that the proposed Iraqi charter, submitted for debate by the Arab countries, is meant to be a substitute for the Arab League Charter or the joint defense charter when he frankly announced that the charter is a new brick to be added to the Arab League's edifice to fortify it against the current dangers and challenges. A look around us shows that the Arab countries have no other fortress to turn to to protect themselves from the plots of the big powers except the unification of their will and opinion on bases and principles similar to those expounded in the Iraqi pan-Arab charter.

The dangers in the Gulf area and its vicinity and those which are seething under the surface in Arab North Africa augur the return of foreign colonialism to the area and the dismemberment of the Arab group and the distribution of its states to the camps of the big powers.

In this climate, which spreads desperation and anxiety in the soul, fraternal Iraq's voice rises high to save the situation, prevents collapse and points out to the Arabs the road to their safety and the security of their future against their enemies. The Iraqi call, which proceeded from reasonable and responsible pan-Arab sentiments, should be taken into consideration throughout the Arab homeland. It is worthy of being positively reacted to by the Arab leaders and officials. We feel that it is logical to call for an emergency meeting of the Arab League to debate, ratify and act upon the proposed charter.

It is natural for Iraq not to claim that the proposed charter is perfect. We do not doubt that it will welcome any Arab proposal that contributes to perfecting it, on the condition that there is a general conviction in the basic principles on which it is based and on the condition that it is accepted and adhered to by the Arab countries in the same spirit of sincerity that inspired it.

AR-RA'Y COMMENTS ON MCHENRY'S MIDDLE EAST TOUR

JN120934 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 12 Feb 80 JN

[From the press review]

[Text] Commenting on U.S. delegate Donald McHenry's tour of the Middle East and its purpose, AR-RA'Y says: The area has gotten used to the wanderings of American delegates of various ranks during the past 2 years. McHenry is not the first, nor will he be the last. However, there is nothing to show that he has anything new to offer. Therefore, the only distinguishing thing about the American delegate's tour is that it is for the purpose of holding a dialog on the situation in the area, including the Palestine question.

Naturally, dialog under such circumstances is not objectionable. The Arabs have always kept the doors open so that those who would like to understand the truth can do so. The facts of the Arab stand have become totally clear and well known to everybody, whether about the Palestine problem, the Afghan crisis or the total rejection of anything that might involve the area in the power struggle between the two camps. Therefore, dialog on these facts should result in interaction, since these facts are now clear, with nothing being mysterious about them.

However, it is noted that the American interaction with the facts of the Arab stand is still passive or, at best, very limited. Concerning the Palestine problem, such interaction did not go beyond the theoretical level represented by supporting UN resolutions on the problem. U.S. practices of supporting Israel and the Camp David treaty have stopped this interaction from becoming practical and have made it seem like an open maneuver.

Therefore, we see that the American delegates' tours of the area have not yet reached the positive interaction level. This does not mean that the Arabs are not ready for further dialog. Rather, it means that it is high time Washington realized that dialog itself is not sufficient proof of its good intentions. It should develop into a positive interaction with the facts. Has the American delegate brought with him anything of the sort?

COMMAND COUNCIL REITERATES DEMAND FOR SYRIANS' WITHDRAWAL

NC112055 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 2015 GMT 11 Feb 80 NC

[11 February statement issued by the Lebanese Forces Command Council "after its weekly meeting under the chairmanship of Bashir al-Jumayyil"--read by announcer]

[Text] The Lebanese Forces Command Council studied the question of the Syrian forces' movements in Lebanon. On this occasion, the council wishes to express its stand on the new developments:

1. The Command Council reaffirms its full adherence to its previous military, security and political stands and its full resistance to Syria's military presence on the soil of the homeland.

2. The Command Council reminds everyone that Syria's decision to withdraw its army from Lebanon is due mainly to Lebanon's resistance to the occupation, which was crystallized during the 100-day war in the summer of 1978.

3. The Command Council calls on Syria to unconditionally withdraw its forces from Lebanon, particularly since the Lebanese--both Muslims and Christians--have expressed their will on this matter.

4. The Command Council warns the Lebanese state against accepting any treaty or overt, covert, disguised, direct or indirect agreement with Syria in the military, security, economic, financial, cultural or other spheres. The Council will hold the Lebanese state fully responsible if it fails to demand an unconditional, immediate and total withdrawal of the Syrian occupation forces from all of Lebanese territory.

5. The Command Council considers the establishment of diplomatic representation between Lebanon and Syria in line with the other Arab League members as a precondition for settling Lebanese-Syrian relations.

6. The Command Council appeals to the Muslim politicians to overcome the narrow convulsions and rally around the common denominator of restoring the Lebanese people's sovereignty over their territory.

PHALANGISTS ISSUE STATEMENT ON CABINET DECISION

NC111351 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 11 Feb 80 NC

[Statement issued on 11 February by Phalangist Party Political Bureau; read by Deputy Edmond Rizq--live or recorded]

[Excerpts] The Lebanese Phalangist Party Political Bureau held a series of meetings on Friday 2 February and Monday 11 February under the chairmanship of Pierre al-Jumayyil. The bureau reviewed the general situation in Lebanon in light of security and political developments, particularly those related to the moves of the Syrian forces in Lebanon and the Lebanese cabinet's decision about this. The bureau announced the following:

1. We consider the presence of the Syrian forces in their present form on the territory of Lebanon inconsistent with the resolutions of the Riyadh and Cairo summit conferences which constitute the main legal basis for the presence of these forces. It is necessary therefore to change this presence or terminate it through direct understanding or through Arab and international channels.

2. That the Lebanese Army should assume its natural tasks of spreading the sovereignty of the Lebanese state, safeguarding security and establishing peace throughout the homeland is

basic. Therefore, the Lebanese Cabinet's decision in this regard is compatible with the principle of national sovereignty and its commitment to honor the regime's responsibility. This decision expresses the will of the people of various affiliations and inclinations. The Lebanese Phalangist Party, which is sharing the nation's suffering of one of the most dangerous crises in our history, which has been going on for 5 years, supports the Cabinet's decision. It calls for the effective implementation of this decision so that the army will have a presence that is not merely symbolic in some positions, and will fill the vacuum in more than some axes. The army should consolidate the sovereignty of the Lebanese state throughout the country, firmly establish the legal authority's position and completely establish the rule of the law. The Lebanese Phalangist Party places all its capacities at the disposal of the Lebanese authority, demanding that it firmly and courageously implement its decision, warning it against any deviation and calling its attention to the fact that any weakening in the face of pressure, submission to intimidation, confusion in the face of outbidding and bargaining with professional blackmailers, who have their own aims and objectives, will make the decision worthless.

HADDAD SAYS SYRIANS SEND TANKS TO PLA

TA081132 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 8 Feb 80 TA

[Text] Major Haddad says the Syrians have begun transferring heavy arms to Palestine Liberation Army units deployed in Lebanon. Talking to our correspondent, Tzevi Weinwohl, the commander of the Christian militia in southern Lebanon said this was the first time the Syrians have supplied the Palestinians with T-34 tanks as well as with T-62 tanks. According to him, they also gave the Palestinian Liberation Army missiles and long-range cannons. Haddad thanked the prime minister for his statement yesterday in support of the Christians in Lebanon.

Further Haddad Remarks

TA091922 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1830 GMT 9 Feb 80 TA

[Interview in English with the commander of the Christian militia in southern Lebanon, Maj Sa'd Haddad, by Israeli television correspondent 'Amos Karmeli, date, place not given--videotaped]

[Text] [Haddad] We think that they are preparing for something. It could be against us, could be against us and Israel for war, because they don't want to make war from the Golan Heights, for example. They are afraid for Damascus, the capital. They think about making war, a limited war, in Lebanon. Also they can divert the division [as heard] of what is going on in Afghanistan. I think Gromyko asked them to do something, to help them to concentrate the Islamic opinion of the country also against Israel and divert the vision from Afghanistan. I think I fear something will happen, something big will happen.

[Question] When?

[Answer] I don't know but soon, soon. It will not take... within 1 month I think something will happen, more or less.

BEIRUT RADIO REPORTS ISRAELI FLIGHTS OVER SOUTH

NC111238 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 11 Feb 80 NC

[Excerpt] Tension escalated in the south this morning following the artillery clashes between the border strip area and An-Nabatiyah which began at 0500. Correspondents in the south say three people were killed in the border village of Dayr Mimas and five others wounded, some of them seriously, as a result of the violent artillery shelling. Much damage was also caused to property and crops.

SYRIAN, MALIAN MINISTERS HOLD TALKS 7 FEB

JN072110 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 7 Feb 80 JN

[Text] 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs; (Mamado Domilla), Malian People's Union secretary for foreign affairs; and Alioune Blondin Beye, Malian minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, held a meeting in the Foreign Ministry at 1700 today.

The meeting was attended on the Malian side by (Sidi Muhammad Jiri), Malian ambassador to Saudi Arabia.

The meeting was attended on the Syrian side by Faruq ash-Shar'. minister of state for foreign affairs; Nasir Qaddur, assistant minister of foreign affairs; Rufian 'Allush, director of the Foreign Ministry's Africa Department; and Lutfi al-Atrash, director of the Foreign Ministry's Special Bureaus Department.

The discussion during the meeting focused on bilateral relations and the situation in the Arab and international arenas.

9 Feb Talks

JN091410 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 9 Feb 80 JN

[Text] Official talks were held today in the presidential palace between the Syrian delegation under President Hafiz al-Asad and the Malian delegation under President Moussa Traore.

Before the talks, President Hafiz al-Asad presented President Moussa Traore with the Umayyad medal and the Grand Sash. The president said: It pleases me to present our friend with this medal. It is the highest Syrian medal. It symbolizes a great era in Syria's Arab Islamic history when Islam gave the world a spiritual and a cultural message. I hope it will be a reminder of the need to strengthen relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

President Traore expressed to President al-Asad his appreciation and pride for the medal. He said he considers the medal a symbol of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. President Traore also presented President Hafiz al-Asad, in his name and on behalf of the Malian Government, with the National Order of Merit, the highest medal in the Republic of Mali. The ceremony was attended by members of both delegations. The Syrian members congratulated President Traore and the Malian members congratulated President Hafiz al-Asad.

Following the ceremony official talks began. They were attended by Prime Minister 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm; Comrade Zuhayr Mashariqah, Ba'th Party regional assistant secretary; 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs; Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad, minister of information; Dr Adib ad-Dawudi, political adviser to the president; Nasir Qaddur, assistant minister of foreign affairs; and Raslan 'Allush, director of the African Department at the Foreign Ministry. On the Malian side the talks were attended by (Mamado Domilla), Malian People's Union secretary for foreign affairs; Alioune Blondin Beye, Malian minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation; (Sidi Muhammad Khayri), Mali's ambassador in Jiddah; (Idris Sita), technical adviser at the presidency office; (Madia Diyara), press attache at the presidency office; (Al-Ma'mun Baba al-Amin Sita), director of the Middle East department, the Islamic conference and foreign policy department.

President Hafiz al-Asad welcomed President Traore and the delegation. He praised religious and cultural ties between the two countries and their role in developing relations of cooperation and friendship. The talks dealt with the situation in the Middle East and the consequences of the continued Israeli occupation of the Arab territories. In this respect, President Traore stressed Mali's firm stand with the Arab struggle against Zionism. He said: Lasting peace in the Middle East will not take place until total Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories, particularly from sacred Jerusalem, and recognition of the Palestinian people's national rights under the leadership of PLO. He added that African Muslims stand firmly against As-Sadat's policy. They understand the grave harm done to the Arab struggle because of the Camp David agreement and the As-Sadat regime's departure from the Arab battle with Israel.

The two sides had identical views on the assessment of the grave consequences of Egyptian-Israeli cooperation on relations among African states. The two sides also stressed the importance of cooperation among nonalined states. They stressed the need to follow up the implementation of resolutions on strengthening bilateral relations among these countries.

The delegations discussed bilateral relations and future cooperation. They agreed to form a special committee to discuss possible aspects of cooperation and to work on strengthening bilateral relation. The possibility of cooperation between the Ba'th Party and the Malian People's Democratic Union was also discussed. The two sides agreed on the need to continue meetings and exchange views and ideas.

A meeting between President Hafiz al-Asad and President Moussa Traore will be held tomorrow evening.

More on Talks

JN101310 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 10 Feb 80 JN

[Text] A new round of talks will be held in Damascus this evening between the Syrian delegation under President Hafiz al-Asad and the Malian delegation under President Moussa Traore. Earlier, Syria and Mali agreed to exchange visits between the officials in the two friendly countries and to work out a cultural agreement. They also agreed to follow up on efforts between the technicians in the two delegations to establish a trade agreement between Syria and the friendly Republic of Mali. These decisions were adopted during yesterday's technical talks between the Syrian and Malian delegations. The talks dealt with the development of relations and cooperation between the two friendly countries in the fields of culture and economy.

Leaves Damascus

JN111133 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 11 Feb 80 JN

[Text] At 1030 today, Brig Gen Moussa Traore, secretary general of the Malian People's Democratic Union and president of the Republic of Mali, and Mrs Traore and the delegation accompanying them left Damascus following an official 5-day visit to Syria.

His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad headed those who saw off the Malian president.

Sign Cultural Agreement

JN111437 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1355 GMT 11 Feb 80 JN

[Text] Damascus, 11 February--At the Ministry of Culture before noon today, a cultural and educational cooperation agreement was signed between Syria and Mali.

The agreement was signed for the Syrian side by Minister of Education Muhammad Najib as-Sayyid Ahmad and for the Malian side by Malian Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation Alioune Blondin Beye.

The signing ceremony was attended by Minister of Higher Education Dr As'ad Darqawi and the education minister's assistants.

The cooperation agreement includes provisions for the exchange of scientific, educational and cultural expertise and for scholarships for Malian students in Syrian universities and institutes.

Statement on Visit

JN112012 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 11 Feb 80 JN

[Text] A joint statement was issued this evening on the visit to Syria by Brig Gen Moussa Traore, secretary general of the Malian People's Democratic Union and president of the republic of Mali, and on his talks with President Hafiz al-Asad.

The Syrian and Malian sides held talks in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding. The two sides exchanged views on the international situation. They placed particular emphasis on current developments in the Middle East area, particularly since the signing of the separate peace treaty between the Egyptian regime and Israel, with U.S. encouragement. The two sides strongly denounced the blatant violation of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people resulting from the Camp David accords and the separate treaty.

The two sides said that the treaty and its subsequent steps violate the resolutions of the United Nations, the nonalined movement and the OAU.

The Syrian-Malian statement asserts that the treaty and the steps that led to its signing contradict the Arab nation's interests and are bound to exacerbate the situation, encourage the Israeli aggressor to continue his occupation of the Arab land and enable it to set up a new imperialist-Zionist alliance in the Middle East and the African Continent, opposed to the Arab and African peoples' struggle, which is being waged for the sake of their national liberation and independence.

The joint statement reiterates that just and lasting peace in the area can never be achieved without the Zionist forces full and unconditional withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories, including Arab Jerusalem, the restoration of the Palestinian people's full rights and the establishment of their independent state in Palestine.

The two sides asserted their determination to continue the joint struggle to realize a just and total solution in the area. They stressed the importance of consolidating Arab cohesion and the Arab ranks in the struggle against the policy of capitulation.

The statement strongly condemned Israel's arbitrary practices in the occupied territories, considering them illegal and false and holding them to be the most dangerous obstacles to the achievement of a just and durable peace.

After reviewing the racist practices in occupied Palestine, South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe, the two sides agreed that the struggle against racism and Zionism is indivisible.

They also reviewed the sixth nonalined conference and praised its results, including the consolidation of the nature of the movement opposing imperialism, colonialism and Zionism. They expressed their support for the positive role played by the nonalined movement in contemporary international relations.

In discussing the close relations between the two friendly countries, the two sides agreed to deepen and boost them by means of bilateral contacts on government levels, to achieve further cooperation in accordance with planned working programs.

The Syrian and Malian sides also reviewed the stages achieved to date in Arab-African cooperation. They agreed to exert strenuous efforts to deepen and develop this cooperation in the interest of the Arab and African peoples.

At the end of the statement, the Malian president invited President Hafiz al-Asad to visit Mali. The invitation was accepted, the date of the visit to be fixed at a later date.

HUNGARIAN PEACE COUNCIL DELEGATION ARRIVES IN DAMASCUS

JN112140 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 11 Feb 80 JN

[Text] A delegation representing the Hungarian Peace Council led by the council's secretary general, Nandorne Sebestyen, arrived in Damascus this evening on a 5-day visit to Syria.

The visit comes at the invatation of the Syrian peace partisans movement central council, within the framework of cooperation between the peace councils in Syria and Hungary.

AL-ASAD SENDS SOLIDARITY MESSAGE TO POLISH CONFERENCE

JN111421 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1350 GMT 11 Feb 80 JN

[Text] Damascus, 11 February--Secretary General of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party President Hafiz Al-Asad has sent a message expressing his regard for and solidarity with Comrade Edward Gierek, first secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party [PZPR] Central Committee on the occasion of the eighth PZPR conference.

Following is the text of the cable: I have the pleasure to take the opportunity of the convocation of the eighth PZPR conference to send to you, in my name and on behalf of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party leadership, my most sincere regards.

I would like also like to express our solidarity with your struggle and our trust that the relations of cooperation between our two parties and between the Syrian and the friendly Polish people will continue to grow and develop in the two countries' mutual interest and in order to bolster the peoples' [word indistinct] for liberty, justice and peace and against aggression and exploitation.

I would like to wish your conference total success in achieving your people's aims. Please accept my wishes for your personal health and happiness.

COMMENTARY CALLS FOR NATIONAL ACCORD IN LEBANON

JN081443 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 8 Feb 80 JN

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] A new equation is becoming clear concerning the Lebanese arena after Syria's decision to withdraw some of its forces in Beirut and to redeploy them in defined places and positions. This decision was intended to move Lebanon to the stage of national accord, which has become the only alternative for the Lebanese people and the Arab states as well.

The Arab Deterrent Forces are no longer able to play the role of a policeman in the streets of Beirut because these forces have such pan-Arab tasks and responsibilities that directly sidestep all past forms and formulas that seemed to be the other dimension of these forces' role. Syria, which stood by the side of Lebanon and offered it help at the most difficult times, will not hesitate one moment to defend Lebanon's unity and Arabism. However, we cannot remain silent over some quarters' attempts to distort Syria's name in Lebanon and to undermine the efficacy of its pan-Arab role in this fraternal country. Past events have confirmed that Syria's security is a basic part of Lebanon's security.

It is natural for the hostile forces to move and to feverishly seek to fish in muddy waters because they think that the new circumstances in Lebanon give them a good opportunity to achieve their imperialist objectives concerning this Arab territory. This was expressed by terrorist Menahem Begin when he claimed yesterday that Israel is responsible for protecting the Christians in Lebanon. This statement, which implies aggression and terrorism, clearly shows that the Zionist enemy, which drew up a diabolical plan to divide Lebanon a few years ago, is today trying to link this plan with the new developments in the Lebanese arena so as to exercise its role of division in this field.

The Lebanese Government's decision to deploy the army in the areas from which the Arab Deterrent Forces will withdraw in an attempt to fill the security gap that will occur in some Lebanese areas after the ADF withdrawal, should be the practical reply to Begin's threats and provocations against Lebanon. But the whole issue will not take on its complete dimensions unless it is coupled with serious steps along the path of achieving national accord, since national accord is better capable of warding off dangers from Lebanon and enabling it to stand fast against the ever present dangers and challenges.

Syria, which has foiled the plots to divide Lebanon and has managed through its pan-Arab initiative to protect Lebanon internally and externally, believes that it is time for the Lebanese to achieve the maximum possible understanding among themselves and thus spare the commitment of wasted efforts so as to progress ahead toward cooperation and harmony as well as to do all that may lead them to the shore of security and peace.

Syria will not drop Lebanon; it is always ready to extend aid to it so that Lebanon can overcome its ordeal. But Syria is not ready to get harmed as a result of the continued state of confusion on the Lebanese arena. Such confusion can serve neither Lebanon's security nor Syria's. There seems to be various choices, but they all come together into one choice, namely, national accord and the serious search for its attainment.

LIBYA

JANA REPORTS JOINT LIBYAN-VENEZUELAN COMMUNIQUE

LD091530 Tripoli JANA in English 1427 GMT 9 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Banghazi, Feb 9, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--The following is the text of the Libyan-Venezuelan joint communique issued yesterday afternoon following the visit paid by President Luis Herera of Venezuela to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah:

In response to an invitation by Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the grand al-Fatah revolution, Dr. Luis Herrera Campins, president of the Republic of Venezuela, has undertaken an official visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah from 19th to 21st Rabi Awal 1389 after the Prophet's death (6th-8th February 1980) along with an important delegation.

Dr. Herrera was warmly received by the leader of the revolution reflected friendly relations between the two countries. [sentence as received] The leader of the revolution and the Venezuelan president exchanged views on bilateral relations and international matters of joint interest.

The two leaders held talks in an atmosphere of understanding with the participation of delegations from the two countries.

The Venezuelan president was informed about the experiment of people's authority and its application in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. At the same time, President Herrera informed Colonel al-Qadhdhafi about the achievements and aspirations of his country in the social, economic and political fields by means of democracy reinforced through increased participation. President Herrera Campins carried a friendly letter to Colonel al-Qadhdhafi from the leaders of state of the Andean Pact which includes Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru. In their letter they stressed the necessity of rapprochement and cooperation between the Andean Pact and Libya in particular and the Arab world in general.

In this respect President Herrera referred to the progress achieved by the Andean Pact in the field of economic integration and to the group's coordinated stands regarding various political problems both at the regional and international levels.

The two sides expressed their will to reinforce and strengthen their efforts made in different fields and cooperation in the interest of the two countries, and they agreed on concerting the efforts to achieve this end.

The two sides exchanged views on the current international situation and in particular in the Arab region, Latin America, Africa and Asia. More particularly, they mentioned the recent developments and the major powers' interference in other countries' internal affairs, which threatens international peace and security. They expressed hope that wisdom and discretion govern international relations so that the causes of differences and tension would be dispelled forever and a new international order be established on the bases of equality, reciprocity and cooperation between states within the principles of social justice and use towards the achievement of world prosperity.

The two (?sides) stressed that the Palestinian question is the core problem in the Middle East and emphasized the necessity of securing the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people and the necessity for (Israel) to withdraw from all occupied Arab territories.

In this respect the two sides expressed concern about the dangerous situation prevailing in southern Lebanon, condemned aggression against this country and renewed their stands concerning this situation.

The two sides condemned the intervention of foreign powers who obstruct the African peoples' liberation process and their legitimate expectations for self-determination, freedom, independence and unity. Furthermore, they expressed the solidarity and support of the Libyan Arab and Venezuelan peoples for the peoples of Africa in their struggle to assert their national identity and consolidate their independence from foreign domination, oppression and colonial exploitation.

They expressed particular support for the people of South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe in their struggle for liberation. And, in compliance with the Libyan and Venezuelan stand, they condemn all internal and foreign attempts to obstruct the expectations of those people.

The two sides expressed the need for complete respect for the sovereignty of all African people and the maintenance of freedom, independence and the (?use) of their territory without any foreign intervention.

They also expressed complete support for the struggle of the African peoples against colonialism, whether in its old or new form, and the policy of racial discrimination. The two sides specifically denounced the repeated intervention by South Africa into the internal affairs of Zimbabwe.

Both sides affirmed support for the Western Saharan people's struggle and their legitimate right to self-determination in accordance with United Nations and Organisation of African Unity resolutions. They also expressed support for the legitimate aspirations of the Latin American and Caribbean peoples for social justice, progress, democracy, human rights, independence and the enhancement of sovereignty.

The two sides saluted newly-independent Caribbean nations to which Venezuela expressed its good intentions and willingness for cooperation for development.

In this respect, both sides expressed satisfaction for the role played by Andean Pact and Organisation of American States member countries for their role in bringing about freedom in Nicaragua, and affirmed their solidarity with the country's government and people in their quest for reconstruction.

The Jamahiriyah and Venezuela also supported the decision taken by the General Assembly of the Organisation of American States declaring the Caribbean Sea a zone of peace, and condemning all forms of intervention and provocations in the region. The two sides also expressed support for the Andean Pact countries and peoples of the continent in their continuing struggle for democracy and the building and bolstering of all related institutions. They also expressed support for the absolute rights of the Third World peoples over their natural resources and their investment for the achievement of national goals and social progress.

Both sides noted with concern that the serious problems affecting the world's economy have not been resolutely tackled by most highly industrialized nations.

This is made evident by the lack of progress in talks aimed at establishing a new world economic order based on justice and equality.

They also affirmed their resolutions in contributing towards the enhancement of unity and solidarity of the "Group of 77". In this respect, both sides reaffirm their adherence to supporting all U.N. initiatives aimed at cooperation and coordination between developing countries in order to enhance their individual and collective sovereignty and to enhance their common negotiating positions which would create a more balanced position for their economic prospects.

Both sides expressed their determination to actively participate in the comprehensive negotiations for which the United Nations is presently making preparations, in the hope that the negotiations will constitute an important step in dealing with basic problems of international cooperation and the establishment of new world economic order.

Therefore, it is necessary to coordinate the policies of all U.N. countries in the hope that a change in the political views of developed countries is effected.

The two sides also agreed to convene an "OPEC" summit conference to draw out a long-range oil policy. The Venezuelan side agreed to exert all efforts towards the convening of the aforementioned conference. The Libyan Arab side expressed desire to host the conference in the Jamahiriyah.

The two sides agreed on following developments in the international oil market with a view towards preventing the build-up of an oil glut (?which) might adversely affect petroleum prices and, consequently, the interests of both countries.

The two sides agreed on the continuation of talks between them on all political, economic and scientific levels. In this regard, both sides agreed on studying the possibilities of signing agreements in these fields.

The Libyan Arab side renewed its support in principle for the decision taken by the 55th OPEC ministerial meeting held in Caracas calling for the transformation of the "OPEC" fund into an international agency offering financial assistance to developing countries which permits the effective progress of these countries.

The Venezuelan side suggested the creation of a higher technical institute for training specialists in various scientific fields.

The two sides agreed on the necessity of establishing this institute. The Libyan Arab oil secretary and his Venezuelan counterpart will therefore meet later to draw out the details and curricula of this institute.

The Venezuelan side also suggested the creation of programmes in the Venezuelan technical oil institute for training OPEC nationals in oil-related fields.

Dr. Luis Herrera Campins expressed gratitude for the warm reception given to him throughout his visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, and addressed an invitation to the leader of the grand Al-Fatah revolution to visit Venezuela. Colonel al-Qadhdhafi accepted the invitation and promised to set its date at a later time.

Issued on the 21st of Rabi Al Awwal, 1389 coinciding 8 February 1980.

MAJOR JALLUD ATTACKS TUNISIAN LEADERS IN SPEECH

LD091140 Tripoli JANA in English 1419 GMT 8 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpts] Cert, February 8, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud last night attended the opening ceremony of the 4th general congress of Jamahiriyah students in Cert to draft the resolutions and recommendations of the basic students congresses.

Major Jallud delivered the opening speech. He highlighted the significant and efficient role performed by the Jamahiriyah students to reinforce the people's authority and establish the era of the Jamahiriyah masses. He also referred to the dishonest policies of the Tunisian rulers who are attempting to make of Arab Tunisia a satellite of colonialism and NATO as well. He also spoke about the reactionary attempt to include the Arab and Islamic nation in the sphere of U.S.A. and its agents.

Staff Major Jallud [word indistinct] upon the people's revolution witnessed by Tunisia at present and said that people's uprisings in Tunis are deep-rooted since the sixties through the revolutions of students, workers and farmers and all the crushed and vanquished Tunisian masses. He said that we excuse President Bourguiba for being old but the ruling gang in Tunisia which have no patriotism of belonging to Tunisia and which sucks the blood of the Tunisian people, exploit and burden them, has held the Libyan Arab people responsible whenever a popular uprising occurs in Tunisia. It barks like a mad dog and goes down to insolence level and slander, which in itself is an insult to the Tunisian people themselves.

Staff Major Jallud said that whenever a students' uprising or that of workers' or the active forces in Tunisia as well as that of farmers' occurs, the Libyan Arab people are held responsible for those uprisings and people's revolution.

The ruling gang barks like mad dogs and surge forward with vileness and slander which show its low level. The evidence on that is the loss of its consciousness and its being controlled by its naive and low mentality.

He added that everytime there is a people's revolution or uprising in Tunisia, "they address us with insults and slander, particularly Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, as if they were trying to say that their problem lies with him."

He said: "Of course your problem is Colonel al-Qadhdhafi. And we tell you that if Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi established a theory which troubles your life and threatens your seats, positions, might and tyranny, the dictate of his theory were inspired by the masses, not only the Libyan, but also the Tunisian and all the masses of the Arab nation, of the Islamic countries and of other peoples of the world".

Staff Major Jallud added that if a goat was killed in Tunisia tomorrow, they would hold the Libyan people and Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi responsible. He went on to say: "Nouira and his gang have committed many crimes against the Libyan people. For this end they have used many methods, including the attempt to sow the seeds of dissension between the Libyan people and its revolutionary leadership. This method was also followed by the defeated Egyptian president and by Yasir 'Arafat. But unexpectedly the attacks of the Egyptian president and Yasir 'Arafat have served the interests of the revolution", he said.

He added: "Unfortunately the members of this [word indistinct] who want to inherit the (?rule on) the death of President Bourguiba, who are already struggling amongst themselves over power and who are tearing the Tunisian people apart, have not one single competent politician with a sense of history. They are all the product of the bourgeoisie".

The Staff Major Jallud pointed out that these groups are characterized by naive, authoritative and bourgeois mentality [by] referring to the speech made by the Tunisian education minister in the National Assembly two days ago in which he said that education policy in Tunisia is based on "Tunisizing" education, which is considered as an insult to the Tunisian people.

What does he mean by "Tunisizing" education? Staff Major Jallud wondered, "Is Tunisia a non-Arab country whose nation is detached from the Arab and Islamic nations? This policy, he then affirmed, is an insult to the student masses, workers, soldiers and to all the oppressed in Tunisia".

"This bourgeois and French mentality", he affirmed, "is controlling the destiny of the helpless Tunisian people and will not learn any lessons from history. Their method in attacking the leader of the grand Fatah revolution (?is) an old one. And we here in the Jamahiriyah, challenge them with righteousness as the principles will remain as long as the world does. The danger on the Tunisian authority is growing more and more, confirming that the current of the revolution in Libya is stronger and stronger because the masses have the authority, wealth and arms."

He said: "We have put up with many of this gang's actions. This is known to everyone and everyone knows how petty its members are. Everytime we met with the Tunisian envoy to the Jamahiriyah, we used to tell him there was no need for such mean methods. People in houses made of glass should not stone their neighbours' and you are holding on one string etc".

He added: "We are true revolutionaries who see no difference between life and death and do not fear for (?our lives). [word indistinct] gang ruling the Tunisian people after President Bourguiba, it trembles of fear. All are busy snatching at the Tunisian people and all are afraid of each other and lack confidence in each other".

He said: "The members of this gang have nothing in common but selfishness and concern for personal interest. Their only concern is to isolate the Tunisian people from its nation and to link it to France and the West. He stressed that these shaky and frightened personalities have no honourable principles, no morals, no values. Although they are united, on the surface, in sucking the blood of the Tunisian people, linking it to the West and Francizing it once again, linking it to the wheel of imperialism, reaction and backwardness, all this is superficial".

He said: "The struggle over power will lead them, as I expect, to devour each other before the Tunisian people devour them. This gang has stepped beyond its limits. On many occasions we have put up with it, when we were surprised by the barking of mad dogs". He added: "We used to say that we should not belittle ourselves and answer them, but this time we say that the dialectic struggle must be maintained. The struggle they triggered off, they started it and this time we insist that this struggle should be maintained, as well as the dialectic contrasts for we, as a people's authority, as a Jamahiriyah and as a people's revolution, contrast with the decayed, bourgeois, dictator, reactionary, lackey regime of Tunisia. But we stand in full solidarity on the path of the people's authority, of the liberation of the Arab nation's masses with the Tunisian people. This time we will not accept any mediation and will not allow this necessary controversy to end".

He said: "We who began the argument are not the ones who started the previous times. Hedi Nouira and his gangs were the starters. More accurately the gangs which set their minds to destroy the personality of the Tunisian people, the loud gangs, Nouira and other gangs".

Staff Major Jallud said: "We will not accept for that struggle exploded by that bourgeois group to end, or for the argument between two opposites to end. It will continue and we will not accept any mediation and will never stop it because we are sure that survival is for the fittest".

He added that in the past we used to think that those people will come back to reason and know their limits and worth, that these matters are larger than themselves and their dwarf sizes and that this insolence in speech and vile words may speed up their end.

Staff Major Jallud pointed out that before the grand Fatah revolution, the Tunisian people had had uprisings in the sixties of which is the 1963 one. The oppressive regime used against honourable Tunisians the most atrocious kinds of repression and terrorism such as killing them with acids.

He questioned: "What wrong have we done as a revolution which has its theory and as a people's revolution if the Tunisian masses have reacted and responded to this theory and this people's revolution?".

He affirmed that if we have any wrong, it is that we created a theory and that is the Libyan people's wrong. This theory which was accepted by the Tunisian masses as the road to salvation from that gang. This ideology does not terrorize or imprison and they know that we have nothing to do with the tumultuous people's uprising on 26th January, 1978. They also know that the people's uprising which broke out in Qabis has nothing to do with us. However they know that the sparks of the people's revolution have stemmed forward from this place".

Staff Major Jallud said that the people's revolution is that of tomorrow. It is the movement of history. Dictatorial fascist powers may be able to delay the outbreak of people's revolution but it will break out as it is the revolution of tomorrow.

He said: "What they meant by intervention is that the Tunisian masses saw in the new dicta a way of getting rid of this junta and an evidence to their hatred for the revolutionary progressive ideology is the decision to close the cultural centre. This showed what they mean by intervention in their statement. It means the influence of the people's revolution, people's authority and the new socialism, which incited the Tunisian masses to uprise Qafsah being the most recent".

He added: "Hedi Nouira is holding us responsible for all their uprisings. He said that Libya is responsible for other uprisings because he well knows that the people's uprising will continue despite the physical liquidation, dictatorial methods, murder, torture and prisons. It will spread from street to street, from village to village and from town to town".

In spite of their fear, he added, the Tunisian junta fail to admit that the Tunisian people have revolted against them. He noted many revolutions and uprisings in the world are suppressed and covered up. He pointed out many uprisings occurred in Tunisia but were aborted and not reported. Moreover, the town of Qafsah is on the western borders of Tunisia and 900 km away from the Libyan borders so how could we have a hand in it?

Hypothetically speaking it is possible that we might have intervened in Qabis, Safaqis or Majin which are nearer to us than Qafsah. The matter is quite obvious, he said, they do not want to admit that the Tunisian people reject them and do not want to make it known that the Tunisian people are launching a popular war, referring to the strike by transport workers and bakers which coincided with Qafsah revolution.

The revival of the Islamic revolution has started from Libya. It was echoed in Iran and entered Tunisia, where this junta immediately described the revolutionaries as communists and clergymen leading a popular revolution against Nouira, Sayah and their agents.

Staff Major Jallud said: "The Tunisian workers, students, popular resistance forces and the revolutionary committees are waging a people's liberation war. The Tunisian people, the world, the Libyan people and the Arab nation have witnessed Tunisia, in the wake of the Qafsah uprising, to be a French protectorate and, clearly, a colony. Everything previously said to the Tunisians about their country's freedom and independence has shown itself to be utterly untrue and mere distortion. Tunisia is definitely a colony and its independence, like some of the African countries, is tied up with France.

It is the French Army and paratroopers, who employed French helicopters and transport planes, that crushed the popular uprising in Safaqis. This team of gangsters could not depend on the Tunisians or their police but brought the French army to supervise the Tunisian soldiers and officers. Where are the leaders of the smaller jihad? What has happened to the jihads that we used to hear of in the sixties? What has become of them? Here we are with Tunisia before our very eyes a French protectorate with free access to French air, ground and naval forces".

He added that the entire Tunisian people took part in the uprising and affirmed that the Muslim leaders in Tunisia should be at the foremost of this war, which is being waged also against Islam in Tunisia. He said: "Tourism has been exploited and alcohol is sold during Ramadan in cafe's and restaurants in a bid to brainwash the Tunisian people and convert them into Christianity. They told the Tunisian people that the Arab nation could do nothing for them and that they should be an appendage to France and Germany and join NATO and the E.E.C. This reflects an inferiority complex in the gang ruling Tunisia.

You have seen how Hedi Nouira shook and bowed in humiliation when saluting a French or an American on T.V. Tunisia is now a French colony and several French soldiers have been killed during the people's resistance".

Staff Major Jallud added: "What happened in Tunisia was literally an invasion. As to Hedi Nouira who said: "We are not alone, there are those who will stand by us', I would like to confirm to him that those standing by him are America and Germany, while we have the Tunisians themselves. Behind us are the masses of the Arab nation, the Islamic masses, the Iranian Revolution and millions of Muslims who see the grand al-Fatah revolution as an Islamic tidal wave and an Islamic awakening to which the Iranian masses have responded where the Islamic revolution broke out in response to the first Islamic awakening in Libya".

He added: "The gangs of Hedi Nouira and Sayah should call for more French and American troops because we are with the Tunisian troops ready to fight them both. Moreover, there is a wide front from Nouakchott to Libya to confront any colonialist attempt to bring the Arab world under domination again.

Staff Major Jallud said: "You have heard the French and American reply. President d'Estaing said that in accordance with his statements in 1975 he is committed to defend the Tunisian people and gang which (?transferred) Tunisia into a French colony. He admitted that they sent forces to Tunisia and intend to send more forces and arms to Tunisia. (?We) welcome the arming of Tunisia because the Tunisian army consists of the same [word indistinct] who revolted on January 26. They are the (?same) revolutionaries, students who are the vanguard of the Islamic revolution launched by the masses from mosques and streets.

He cited the French allegation that France's security depends (?upon) Tunisian security while France is so far away in Europe. He added that the U.S. [word indistinct] came as a threat with their statement of support for Tunisia and the sending of arms because U.S. security depended on Tunisian security. The Tunisian people should realize all this carefully. He added that the (?talks) now about independence, jihad, fruits of jihad, leader of the mujahedin and celebration of the Tunisian sacrifice has become meaningless. He said that the sacrifices of the Tunisian people resulted in French colonialism as Tunisia today is occupied by the French forces which crushed the people's revolution in Qafsah in a humiliating manner. The honor of Tunisia has been damaged, Arabism, Tunisian struggle, Tunisian honour which has been violated and opened to French and U.S. naval forces his questions to the youth of Tunisia, the Tunisian soldier, policemen, the workers, student, religious men, farmers, and to every part of Tunisia, he said: We have no fear of anything. [sentence as received] We are revolutionaries with a cause. We do not fear death. We will fight and help the Tunisian people in their fight against the French Army and when we defeat it, the dictatorial gang ruling Tunisia will be defeated.

He said: "Hedi Nouria said that he and his gang are not alone in this battle. The answer to him is that the Libyan people are also not alone in their battle, because they are backed up by the Tunisian people. The Arab nation, Islamic masses and the revolutionary socialist and democratic forces of the world. Nouira realizes that the Libyan people represent the future and historical process so history is for us.

But, such a regime as yours has lost its value of existence, and nothing is left for the Tunisian people, but to overthrow this corrupt regime. Tunisia could regain her Arabism Islam, and its bright face. So the struggle launched by Farhat Hashad and all other patriots, and the blood of the youths of Tunisia cannot be spilled for nothing.

He asked who has benefited from tourism in Tunisia, which only fulfills the desires of the Tunisian bourgeoisie [word indistinct] the Tunisian people are gaining nothing out of tourism except a loss of Islam, Arabism (?Islam) alcoholism, drug addicts, and moral corruption.

He added [words indistinct] of the Tunisian youth are unemployed it is truly ridiculous when the regime talks about planning.

"The Tunisian people are homeless and the underdogs in France, Italy, Switzerland, and Germany, as they receive the worst of treatment. Being Muslims they have to suffer extreme blind Christian hatred. Such things happen in the absence of Arab unity if there had been a union between the Tunisian and Libyan peoples, or between the Tunisians and Algerians, or a comprehensive Arab unity the Tunisian people would not be reduced to a state of homelessness in Europe. On the contrary, they would have lived at home amongst their people, who need them.

Staff Major Jallud continued: "What have the Tunisian people reaped from tourism apart from the luxury and extravagance of the bourgeois society with its European imprint on Tunisia. Tourism, moreover, distorts the Tunisian people's true identity and ultimately destroys Arab Muslim culture. It is clear to us that the exchange of diplomatic relations with the Tunisian regime will remain false as long as Tunisia remained a French protectorate. In such an event the exchange of diplomatic relations would be between the Libyan and French people, i.e. with Franco Jamahiriyah [words indistinct] i.e., with France.

Following the French invasion against Tunisia, Western Sahara, Congo and the Central African Empire the Jamahiriyah acted immediately to put an end to such violation of world peace, and to stop any intervention in the internal affairs of other countries at that time no voice was raised, but they said nobody is a guardian for Islam or for any country, he said, when the Soviet troops intervened Afghanistan at the call of the Afghan Government. This caused a big fuss, but when the French troops invaded Tunisia not a single voice was raised.

Is the French invasion against Tunisia, approved, and the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan is disapproved bearing in mind that both actions are taking place at the same time he went on to say. It is disapproved when America wants it to be so and it is not a matter of Islam when an Islamic conference being called for, but it is only held or abandoned when it is in the interest of Americans. The Islam of the reactionary is the same of the American Islam and of all the puppets regimes, who suddenly became the guardian of Islam, and protested not for the interest of Afghanistan or against the Soviet Union, but because they are fearing Iranian revolution.

He pointed out that the deposed shah of Iran when in power was against Islam. He impoverished the Iranian people. They kept silent until the agent shah started to fight them in their religion and then they staged the revolution which shook the whole world. He wondered: "Was there Islam in Afghanistan when it was governed by the reactionary people. All what takes place is initiated by USA and France. Isn't it a farce that Marcos who slaughtered the Muslims in the Philippines announces solidarity with Islam in Afghanistan? Why didn't the Muslims move to rescue Jerusalem the holy land of prophets from the Jewish occupation? Why didn't the Moslems move to rescue Tunisia from the French invasion? This takes place because [word indistinct] wants it this way and can impose what it wants.

He said: "We have addressed the Muslims before and told them you have shown concern about Afghanistan and now Islam is threatened in Tunisia, which is invaded by France. We asked for an urgent meeting for the Islamic conference, and nobody replied because USA did not give them the order. Nobody responded in the OAU, nor the Arab League. We have asked for an Arab Leagues' meeting before the application presented by Tunisia. Why did they want to hold the meeting now? Why do they prevent people what they allow to themselves? He went on to say: Islam is the revolution. Islam is not found where there exists reactionary people. Islam is only found in times of true progressive Islamic revolutions. If we really want to protect the Muslim world we should confront any intruder how come this Islamic world becomes open to France and USA and not to Russia and China. We have heard that China is intending to train and arm the Muslims in China to fight in Afghanistan. It is a ridiculous issue. It is international power struggle and the real hostility is against Islam.

He added: "Islam is threatened by the new Christian crusade backed by imperialism, capitalist monopolies and neocolonialism. Intervention is intervention whether, it's the Soviet Union, France or the U.S.A. He added: "Literally, it is an invasion against Tunisia, using the troops, fleets and air force which suppressed the people's revolution, in Qafsah, during which scores of French soldiers died. But neither the Arab League, nor the Islamic conference, nor the Organization of the African Unity held a meeting, but immediately called for a meeting for Afghanistan, so if they really care for Islam, they should continue with this. And we were the first to announce that the Arab and Islamic land should not be open with an easy access to any colonialist force directly or indirectly.

Our answer to the French and the American, that we are concerned about Tunisia because we all belong to one nation, and more concerned than Giscard d'Estaing and Carter, and Tunisia shares with Libya the same borders and the same security, so the presence of the French forces is a direct threat to the Libyan people and the Arab nation, for this we do not allow the French invading forces to suppress the popular uprising and the revolution of the Tunisian people.

He added: "We will help the Tunisian people of students, workers, farmers and scientists in their fighting against the French invasion. The students in the Jamahiriyah have to move within the students masses in the Arab world, Africa, the Islamic world and the world and inform them that there is a military French invasion to Tunisia. They have to inform Arab students masses, African students masses, Islamic students masses and student masses in the world, progressive states, democratic regimes and the regimes of the socialist countries about this invasion and to convince them to confront it with Libyan and Tunisian students.

He said that this invasion constitutes a danger on the active forces in Tunisia affirming that it came to consolidate the hireling bourgeois Tunisian regime.

He said that they want to kill freedom in Tunisia, but they will not be able to do so. Freedom will be victorious in Tunisia because victory is for the people and for freedom.

POPULAR CONGRESS ISSUES STATEMENT ON FRANCE, TUNISIA

LD120058 Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 11 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpts] The Basic Popular Congress of Central Tripoli held an extraordinary meeting this evening at the Jamahiriyah Theater in Tripoli to discuss recent developments in the Arab region connected with the French invasion of Tunisia. The congress issued a statement.

The congress adopted the following:

1. To send an urgent warning to the Giscard d'Estaing government to immediately withdraw its invading forces from Tunisia, as the people of the Jamahiriyah will be compelled, in the event of a delay in the withdrawal of these forces, to confront the imperialist French hostile stand with all means, including war, and to strike and threaten all French interests throughout the world. The confrontation with the French invading imperialist forces would be a confrontation for which France would pay, because our alliance with the fraternal Tunisian people and their popular revolutionis self-defense and our masses cannot under any circumstances accept the presence of colonialism on our borders.

2. To condemn and denounce the behavior of the reactionary government of protectorate Tunisia which, at the inspiration of colonialism, started to attack the Great 1 April Revolution and its historic leadership and to wrongly and falsely accuse the people of the Jamahiriyah that they were behind the popular uprising of Qafsah, and to consider the political regime of protectorate Tunisia, in its reactionary agent structure, a flagrant contradiction to the popular revolution in the Jamahiriyah. The conflict must go on and must be escalated until the incorrect contradiction is eliminated in favor of the popular revolution which is the revolution of tomorrow.

3. To assert the strategic alliance with the Tunisian revolutionaries in their revolutionary struggle against colonialism and the dictatorial reactionary regime in Tunisia, to stand with the fraternal Tunisian people, whom we consider to be a subjugated people who ought to be supported in toppling the Bourguiba regime, and to drive their struggling national and progressive forces, from the ranks of workers, farmers, students, intellectuals and soldiers, on the road of the popular revolution and the march of the Arab masses in Tunisia to attain power, resources and arms. This is because the people of the Jamahiriyah are the natural and firm allies of peoples struggling against colonialism, dictatorship and exploitation.

4. To call on the friendly French people and their progressive forces to exert pressure on the government of Giscard d'Estaing to abandon the expansionist colonialist policy that pursues direct intervention in the Arab homeland and Africa, since this policy has become a losing policy in the face of the peoples' awakening and their determination toward freedom and liberation.

5. The masses of the Basic People's Congress of Central Tripoli stress their readiness to sacrifice blood and soul in inciting the peoples to achieve liberation and for the triumph of the world's third theory which is heralded by the Green Book.

6. The masses of the congress consider the recent statements of the brother leader to AFP concerning the French colonial intervention in the wake of the Qafsah popular uprising as the clear revolutionary program for the people of the Jamahiriyah in their holy struggle, in their acceptance of the colonial challenge and in their escalation of the situation in accordance with the law of the revolution.

Meanwhile, our people are leading the march to build a new everlasting culture with the fraternal Tunisian people and with any popular revolution in any part of the world.

Long live the Great 1 September Revolution!

ARMED FORCES CHIEF RECEIVES CSSR DEFENSE MINISTER DZUR

LD120044 Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 11 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, the commander in chief of the armed forces, received at his office last night Major General Martin Dzur, the Czechoslovak minister of defense and member of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, who arrived in Tripoli yesterday on a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. The meeting was attended by a number of officers of the armed forces and by the Czechoslovak ambassador in Libya.

MOROCCO

KING HASSAN INTERVIEWED BY BAGHDAD TELEVISION

JN112035 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2025 GMT 11 Feb 80 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 11 February--King Hassan II of Morocco has welcomed the national charter declared by President Saddam Husayn for the purpose of organizing the relations of the Arab and the area's countries.

In a statement broadcast over the Baghdad television network tonight, King Hassan said: Had the matter been related to Morocco alone, he would have signed the declaration immediately.

He added that he and President Saddam Husayn have agreed that the Arab countries should consult over this charter, because they are all concerned with it.

SUDAN

NUMAYRI RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM TUNISIA'S BOURGUIBA

JN111753 Khartoum SUNA in English 1745 GMT 11 Feb 80 JN

[Text] Khartoum, Feb 11 (SUNA)--President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri received a verbal message from Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba on the recent incidents that took place in the city of Qafsah, Tunisia, and on Tunisian efforts aimed at the convening of a meeting for Arab foreign ministers to discuss the said issue.

The president told Habib Bourguiba's special emissary Zouhir Chelli, who called on him today, of his full understanding of the situation there and reaffirmed the Sudan's readiness to participate in the proposed meeting.

TUNISIA

CONTINUING EXPULSION OF TUNISIANS FROM LIBYA REPORTED

LD111446 Tunis TAP in English 1345 GMT 11 Feb 80 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Tunis, Feb 11 (TAP)--According to a well-informed source the number of Tunisian nationals expelled from Libya reached 739 during the day of Thursday, Feb 7 and 536 for Friday, Feb 8.

The same source adds that the Libyan authorities continue practicing extortion against Tunisians living in Libya and that police round-ups are systematically organized in order to arrest them in public and working premises.

High amounts of money are said to be offered to some Tunisians in order to try and convince them to join training camps--those who refuse, and this is the case for almost all of them, are either jailed or expelled towards the border after being ill-treated.

WESTERN SAHARA

ANDREW YOUNG, POLISARIO OFFICIALS MAKE EL AAIUN SPEECHES

LD112352 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 11 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpt] Mr Andrew Young said that his stay at the Saharan refugee camps had left a deep impression in him. In the statement last night during the press conference he held at El Aaiun Camp in the presence of Mr Mohamed Abdul 'Aziz and Mohamed Lamine, he emphasized that he condemns the American decision to supply Morocco with modern weapons and considers it a wrong action. He said that logic deems it necessary not to increase tension in the region, but to contribute to finding a solution to the question of Western Sahara through negotiations. He added that the U.S. decision was an emotional decision dictated by haste.

After pointing out that Morocco has been a close friend of the United States for a long time, Mr Young explained that the excuses given by the United States to justify its assistance to the Rabat regime are not new. They are the same excuses given for arming Israel, alleging at the same time that it is working to facilitate negotiations. After saying that he was not convinced by such excuses, he said that he believes in the right to self-determination, adding that it is in the interest of the United States to establish balanced relations with all countries of the region, including the Sahara people who, as Mr Young said, are longing to become friends of the American people.

Speaking about his visit to the Saharan refugee camps, Mr Andrew Young explained that he now more clearly understands the meaning and truth of the Saharan national entity. He declared that he saw an organized people who are interested in the education of their children and are working in earnest for their future. He said that henceforth he can explain these facts and the freedom struggle of the Saharan people to the American people. Mr Young added that he will acquaint President Carter with the outcome of his visit to the Saharan refugee camps and of the talks he held with Saharan officials.

We also point out that Mr Andrew Young yesterday attended a rally at El Aaiun camp. He delivered a speech before thousands of Saharans in which he said in particular: I am convinced, after what I have seen during my visit, that you will achieve freedom and independence. He added that following his talks with representatives of the Saharan people and after having familiarized himself further with the history of the people, he will endeavor to enlighten the American people with the struggle of the Saharan people.

The Saharan prime minister, Mohamed Lamine, also delivered a speech during the rally, in which he expressed satisfaction with Mr Young's visit. He pointed out that the decision of the United States to supply Morocco with weapons is inconsistent with the resolutions of the United Nations, the OAU and the nonalined movements, which provides for the right of the Saharan people to determine their own destiny and independence.

After stressing that the Saharan African Arab Muslim people had always struggled for their inalienable national rights, the Saharan prime minister pointed out that Morocco is not in need of such arms to exercise its aggressive policy. He projected the gravity of the U.S. decision, not just with regard to the Saharan people who are in need of assistance and backing, but with regard to all the peoples of the region.

Mohamed Lamine emphasized that the greatest weapon of the Saharan people is their faith in the justice of their cause and that the determination of the Saharan people is deep-rooted in the struggle for final independence. He explained that the Saharans are using only one-quarter of their armed forces in the present phase.

The Saharan prime minister concluded by saying that the question is not an ideological conflict, as claimed by Moroccan propaganda, but a question of a people's struggle for their rights. He also said we are struggling for our freedom and not for downfall of the Moroccan regime, as that is a matter that concerns the Moroccan people.

Secretary General of the POLISARIO Front Mohamed Abdul 'Aziz announced his satisfaction with the visit of the former American UN envoy, pointing out that the visit came at a time when the Saharan people are still suffering from the policy of aggression exercised by a country against them, a country which the United States stood by.

After dealing with the situation in Western Sahara and all the aspects of the Saharan issue, Mohamed Abdul 'Aziz explained that during his talks with Mr Young he acquainted him with all the facts of the problem so that the American public could learn the true nature of the dispute and the extent of the gravity of the U.S. decision to supply Morocco with sophisticated weapons.

POLISARIO SCORES U.S. ARMS SUPPLY TO MOROCCO

ID1111143 Algiers ASH-SHA'B in Arabic 28 Jan 80 pp 1, 6 LD

["Text" of POLISARIO General Secretary Mohamed Abdul 'Aziz Lamine statement on U.S. arms supplies to Morocco]

[Text] Mohamed Abdul 'Aziz Lamine, general secretary of the POLISARIO Front, has made a statement to APS in which he said: "The U.S. Government decision to supply Morocco with new sophisticated weapons is an irresponsible action fraught with grave consequences because it constitutes a challenge to Africa that supports the POLISARIO Front and to the African Committee on the Western Sahara whose historical resolutions call on all the world's countries not to take any action that might hamper the search for a final and just settlement for the problem of liquidating colonialism in the Western Sahara."

Abdul 'Aziz added: "On the other hand this constitutes a flagrant violation of the recent General Assembly resolution and the resolution of the sixth nonalined conference which confirmed our people's right to independence, recognized the POLISARIO Front as the legitimate representative of our people and called upon Morocco to end its aggressive venture against Saharan Democratic Arab Republic [SDAR] and to withdraw its occupation forces.

"The decision also constitutes defiance to the peace efforts being made in the area of which the Mauritanian-Saharan agreement of 5 August 1979 constitutes its first stage."

The POLISARIO general secretary added:

"Contrary to the U.S. Government allegations, the sale of arms to Morocco helps the Rabat regime in its aggressive stand and encourages it to continue the venture and to extend the war."

Mohamed Abdul 'Aziz explained: "This decision is contrary to the 1960 U.S.-Moroccan agreement in view of the fact that Morocco has not respected its provisions in that for 4 years it has been using U.S. arms in the Western Sahara, that is, outside Morocco's recognized international borders.

"This decision, furthermore, creates a new and grave situation threatening peace and security in North Africa and in the whole Mediterranean region because it aims at internationalizing the problem of liquidating an example of expanding colonialism."

The POLISARIO general secretary then affirmed: "The SDAR people and army are determined to continue and to redouble the legitimate struggle they are waging and the national struggle for securing the complete national sovereignty of the SDAR and the integrity of its soil.

"In view of this extremely grave situation deliberately brought about by the U.S. Government which wants to back the Rabat regime militarily, the SDAR people and the POLISARIO Front appeal urgently to the OAU and particularly to the ad hoc committee to restore the Saharan people's rights in full and to seek to impose the implementation of its historical resolutions on respecting the inalienable rights of the Saharan people, as these resolutions stand as a barrier in the face of the various attempts to internationalize the problem of liquidating colonialism in the Western Sahara exercised through U.S. interference in an African problem, the task of whose final and just solution is shouldered by Africa and which is still put before the international organizations concerned." Abdul 'Aziz added: "This appeal is also addressed to the whole world community and especially to the United Nations, the nonalined movement and the world's countries and powers who love peace, freedom and justice."

SAHARAN MINISTER COMMENTS ON MILITARY SUCCESSES

LD082121 Algiers Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 8 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Despite all the aid Morocco may receive from its sponsors, the Saharan revolution is insured of victory. This feeling was well reflected in the press conference given in Addis Ababa by Saharan Minister of Foreign Affairs Ibrahim Hakim. He spoke about the military successes of the army in 1980, during which in four operations the Saharans caused 335 dead in the ranks of the Moroccan Royal Armed Forces and took 50 prisoners.

Saharan Minister Ibrahim Hakim also talked to the press about the prospects of recognition of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic as a full member of the OAU. A request to this end will be submitted at the next OAU summit to be held in Freetown in July this year.

AL-AHRAM INTERVIEWS BEGIN ON NORMALIZATION OF RELATIONS

LD121011 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 10 Feb 80 p 3 LD

[Interview granted by Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin to Makram Muhammad Ahmad in Jerusalem--date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Mr Begin, yesterday I was with Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman in his office in Tel Aviv. He had just returned from Cairo and it was clear that he was quite satisfied with the measures being taken for the normalization of relations between the two countries, particularly in view of the agreement that a full plan will be drawn up jointly--by him and his opposite number Gen Kamal Husayn 'Ali--for the normalization of relations between the two countries in all fields. This will take place within the next 2 months at the latest, after which its implementation will take place in stages. Weizman does not expect love at first sight because love, according to him, is only for women. But he expects a better understanding of each other's conditions. He also did not conceal his fear that certain problems might arise, especially because the Palestinian problem is still the subject of great disagreement between the two sides.

I would like to ask you: Are you satisfied with the process of normalization of relations between the two countries? Although I must say that I disagree with Weizman in the belief that there is in Cairo, behind President as-Sadat's doors, a certain intransigence which is felt in the Egyptian Foreign Ministry quarters. This is because it is the duty of those men [at the Foreign Ministry] to discuss details and differences which naturally appear in details.

Begin replied: I believe that both sides are precisely implementing what was agreed upon in the peace treaty. For our part our forces have withdrawn to the Al-'Arish-Ra's Muhammad line and this week Egypt received Sinai's most important strategic areas--the passes leading to the central Sinai plain. We have also handed over ahead of schedule, the St Catherine area and the 'Alma oilfield. You have probably learned what effect the handing over of the oilfield had on the economic situation in Israel. We are suffering from a serious balance of payments deficit. We are also suffering from a very high rate of inflation. The handing over of the 'Alma oilfield has exacerbated our economic situation. In accordance with the agreement, the normalization began yesterday. In the next few days an Israeli mission will go to Cairo and an Egyptian mission will arive in Israel. Our diplomatic mission will spend a few days at a Cairo hotel before moving to its permanent headquarters. Here we have prepared several alternative choices for the Egyptian Embassy in Tel Aviv in order for the Egyptian mission to choose what suits it. With regard to the open borders we have also determined the locations of the two countries land border crossing points through Sinai. Last year I surveyed with President as-Sadat, during a flight in his plane, the air corridor between the two countries. After that there is the question of mutual economic, cultural and tourism relations between the two countries. I believe that everything will proceed not only according to the agreement but also probably faster than that. This was, in fact, Weizman's impression when he returned from his trip to Cairo. I believe that he [Weizman] has an important working meeting beginning next month in Israel with Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali so that both will be able to lay down the main features of the plan for the normalization of relations.

I am glad that we are both sincerely implementing in a good spirit all that was agreed upon. Let me here repeat what President as-Sadat said: We are determined that the 1973 war should be the last. Yesterday I was talking to him on the direct line which links this telephone with his office. We disagree but we are friends. I believe that everything is proceeding for the better. Did you ever believe that one day you will be in my office here and we will be talking like friends, or that you would find yourself in Weizman's office at the Defense Ministry? Believe me when I say that what has moved me the most so far was the joint meeting between the war wounded of both countries, which took place in Al-'Arish and which I attended together with President as-Sadat. The two sides shook hands, whereas until recently they had been fighting. What we have achieved makes us confident that we will reach the end of the journey despite the apparent obstacles on the road.

Begin remained silent for a while before surprising me with this question: I wonder, what is your interpretation of what has happened during the Al-Azhar meeting? News agencies have reported that some religious groups in Cairo have criticized the Camp David agreement despite the fact that the meeting was held to condemn the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

In fact, the question did not surprise me because I have repeatedly been asked the same question by every Israeli I have met. What puzzled me, however, was that the Israelis should be worried by that phenomenon despite the fact that scores of Israeli journalists had come here and traveled throughout Egypt, from one end to the other, and ascertained that peace has been an Egyptian choice and has the support of the overwhelming majority of the Egyptian people despite the presence of limited opposition. I answered Begin's question by saying: Mr Prime Minister, we do not entertain any great anxiety when we see the Gush Emunim group hoisting daily the banners of settlements on Arab land on the [West]Bank because we are aware that the Gush Emunim supporters, despite the noise raised about them in the information media here, do not represent all the Israeli people, who, through voting, opted for peace rather than settlements. Mr Prime Minister, it is natural for opposition circles to exist.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, it appears that a wide gap still persists between the Egyptian and Israeli sides at the autonomy negotiations. It is obvious that your last meeting with President as-Sadat has not eliminated all the obstacles. It is hoped, however, that the American envoy, Sol Linowitz, will assume a more positive role because, according to my knowledge, the American role before Linowitz' arrival had been confined to listening to the viewpoints of the two sides.

[Answer] We have presented what we believe to be a suitable mode of autonomy powers. The Egyptians also presented a working paper on the mode they believe is suitable for autonomy. But the Egyptian mode transcends the provisions of the Camp David agreement.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, the Egyptian mode is based on what appeared in the agreement under the clause of full self-rule. This clause simply means that all powers must stem from this rule, otherwise it will be neither full self-rule, nor even just self-rule.

[Answer] This is what the Egyptian side has been saying during the negotiations. The negotiations are continuing, but I sometimes hear those in Cairo who say that the autonomy agreement means the establishment of a Palestinian state. We will not accept a Palestinian state because it will be a base for the Soviets and will constitute a direct threat to Israel's security. [paragraph continues]

Have you read the statements made by Feruq Qaddumi, the PLO's "foreign minister"? He welcomes the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and regards it as generous Soviet support for a friendly people. We do not want such a thing to be repeated here, a few feet away from Israel. We cherish a comprehensive peace but we also have important security problems which must be understood.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, it also appears from your refusal to freeze the policy of settlement on the West Bank that you do not wish to encourage any other parties, Palestinian or otherwise, to participate in the peace efforts, despite the fact that everybody knows, particularly the Palestinian inhabitants of the West Bank, that these settlements are ghost towns, and despite the economic crisis Israel is experiencing. The eastern Jews who brought the Likud to power have now abandoned the Likud which had promised them new houses and cheap milk for their children, but has not fulfilled its promises and has spent hundreds of millions on building settlements instead of improving the lot of its electorate.

Begin answered with his well-known tune: We have the right to settle in Judaea and Samaria because they are the land of Israel, according to the Torah. We mainly build settlements on derelict land. Our constitutional institutions respect the law. When the Supreme Court ruled that work in the Elon settlement be halted, we complied with the court's ruling. Moreover, we are in fact experiencing economic difficulties but the Likud is determined to implement its program of improving the situation of these people. We have 2 years to get out of the bottleneck. We are also thinking of rebuilding the party so that it will no longer be a mere party grouping. The chance has not been lost yet, let us hope.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, 2 days ago, I had a dialog with Allon. Allon believes that the Labor Party has resolved its problems and is determined to overthrow the Likud which has not achieved worthwhile successes in the economic field. There are some who believe that you are about to resign.

Begin said: My dear chap, this is democracy. If my friends want me to stay, I might stay. And if they ask for my withdrawal, I cannot but resign. However, I say that it is still early for any definite views on this despite Allon's predictions.

BEGIN: DO NOT EXPECT MORE CONCESSIONS ON AUTONOMY

TA111829 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 11 Feb 80 TA

[Text] Don't expect more Israeli concessions, says Prime Minister Begin. In a speech this morning he had harsh words for those who say Israel should make concessions because of what's happening in Iran and Afghanistan.

[Begin Begin recording] Ladies and gentlemen, there are voices now in Europe, some also in America, that because of the latest events, Israel, in connection with the negotiations to make possible for the Palestinian Arabs in Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip to enjoy full autonomy whereas Israel will reserve security, as we agreed at Camp David--the first part was the peace treaty, the second part was the question of the autonomy for the Palestinian Arabs--Israel should make now far-reaching concessions, beyond the agreement at Camp David, so that the West can find favor with the Arab of the Islamic world. And this should be the official policy. Such voices are being heard. I would like today to say a few words of caution against this approach which, if historic precedents are concerned, without any qualification can be called appeasement. [end recording]

BEGIN REITERATES MORAL COMMITMENT TO LEBANESE CHRISTIANS

TA111657 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 11 Feb 80 TA

[Text] We have a moral commitment to the Christians in Lebanon, reiterates Prime Minister Menahem Begin, in mentioning this morning's terrorists attack on the Christian salient. The prime minister was addressing members of the Jewish American committee during a lecture in the Knesset building. Our correspondent, Gil'ad Mishori, has these excerpts from the premier's speech. [Begin recording]

[Begin--in English] Unfortunately, in the morning, suddenly, the so-called PLO, which is being equipped with all sorts of sophisticated Soviet weapons, guns, missiles etcetera, and has also praised the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, started attacking the Christians in southern Lebanon. We have a moral commitment to the Christian minority in Lebanon. We proclaimed that we will not allow their destruction by either the Syrian occupation army or by the so-called PLO.

[Mishori translates and continues citing Begin in Hebrew] The Christians are naturally defending themselves. They have the means to defend themselves as we have been helping them for a long time. However, and I emphasize that this constitutes a problem for us, the prime minister said: We only hope that peace will be preserved in some way. [end recording]

MAJOR HADDAD APPEALS FOR ISRAELI ASSISTANCE

TA111654 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 11 Feb 80 TA

[Excerpts] Our correspondent in the north, Menahem Horovitz, reports: [Begin recording]

[Horovitz] Militia commander, Major Haddad, told me he appeals to Prime Minister Menahem Begin to honor his promise made at the end of the week, when he said that Israel would defend the Christians in southern Lebanon.

[Haddad--in English] I especially call for Mr Prime Minister Begin to fulfill the promises made to us and help us to push them away from Beaufort, which is causing all our suffering and all our calamities. And we hope that somebody will listen to us. If not, I am telling you, sooner or later, we will die one after the other and nobody will be left. And all the help which has been given to us will be useless. [end recording]

DAVAR EXAMINES COMMITMENT TO LEBANESE CHRISTIANS

TA121055 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 12 Feb 80 p 9 TA

[Editorial: "The Commitment in Lebanon: Not If, But When"]

[Text] The terrorists attack on Dayr Mimas in the southern Lebanese Christian enclave at dawn yesterday presented an opportunity--albeit and regrettable one--to reeximine the question of the State of Israel's relations with the Christian minority in Lebanon (and, in the south, also with the Shi'ites of the villages in the salient). Israel, naturally, has a commitment to these Lebanese not only because in principle we must not let a majority in the Middle East annihilate ethnic and religious minorities, but also because of Israeli interests in this specific case. However, there are many possibilities between a definite commitment to the Lebanese Christians and a complete forfeiture of their cause. Israel is not necessarily called upon to opt for one or the other extreme.

This question, possibly, would not have emerged at all at this time if the prime minister had not made grandiose statements last week, thus lending to the Israeli stand on Lebanon an irrational dimension, as Mr Begin (together with a senior officer in the northern command) almost did some weeks earlier by publicly warning of an approaching war with Syria. Yesterday, the commander of the Christian militias in southern Lebanon, Sa'd Haddad, made use of the prime minister's total and public commitment. Tomorrow and the day after, these pledges may be put to a sore test if the Christians in northern Lebanon (to whom the premier also applied Israel's commitment) are driven into dire straits and appeal for help.

Instead of considering active intervention at the side of the Christians in every particular case per se, the government may embroil itself in a dilemma: If it decides on an intervention only because it shackled itself through heated rhetoric, then Israel might entangle itself in an affair likely to harm it more than the Litani operation did; whereas if it chooses to stick to a narrow definition of Israel's interests, its prestige and credibility will suffer.

INTELLIGENCE CHIEF COMMENTS ON SYRIA-LEBANON SITUATION

TA111011 Tel Aviv GOVERNMENT PRESS OFFICE in English 10 Feb 80 TA

[Text] [Question] Major General Sagi, has the likelihood that war will break out on our northeastern border grown in recent weeks?

[Answer] The question is what you call war. If you call war the intention to conquer territory--for example, to conquer the Golan Heights or to conquer part of the State of Israel--I do not think that this is the danger we face right now. If you mean the possibilities of a flareup, hostile operations or limited fighting--then the danger of this kind of war has grown.

[Question] What do you call "limited fighting"?

[Answer] Here I was careful not to employ the expression "war of attrition" lest the images all of us have about the previous wars of attrition will leap before the eyes of the listener. But I would say that to anything which has of it some kind of process of force and which still is not a general war. Even terrorist activity, by a broad definition, is itself a type of limited fighting. I could elaborate on additional things, but for now, in my opinion, this is the central danger.

[Question] Because I do not think that Syria, in its situation today--strategic--is willing to enter into this type of warfare. As long as certain conditions do not exist. For example: There is a problem of strategic depth. Syria is isolated in the Arab world. There is a break between it and Iraq. Its relations with Jordan are not in good shape at the moment--they have not deteriorated, but they are not of the best. And for the type of general warfare, under conditions which, after the signing of the peace agreement and its realization in the field, the risk for Syria seems to me to be too great. Therefore, I do not think that Syria will aspire precisely to this direction.

[Question] Why actually does Syria have to desire a military move, as limited as it might be, against Israel? What does Syria hope to gain from such a move?

[Answer] It is very easy to answer what it is seeking, I think: the crystallization of the Arab front around Syria, the reestablishment of a pretty firm front at its feet, the recognition of Syria's course as an alternative to the path of As-Sadat. Beyond this, of course, a liberation from Syria's internal problems--like Syria's problems in Lebanon.

[Question] If you had to weigh the relative importance of all the factors you mentioned, or goals that mentioned, what is more important to Syria--to free itself from internal pressures or to torpedo the peace between Israel and Egypt?

[Answer] I think that both things together are important to Syria. Look and see: A year after the signing of the peace agreement, President as-Sadat gets up and says that 80 percent of Sinai is in his hands, and his hand is still outstretched. And he makes a pact with the United States, which after the invasion of Afghanistan has become more liked [as received] by part of the countries of the Steadfastness Front. Syria is in a situation where it has not achieved anything. And worse than this, its internal situation is becoming undermined.

[Question] Does there exist, in your estimation, the fear that the departure of the Syrians from Beirut, from the cities of Lebanon, and the lowering of their profile in the coastal region in general, is liable to bring about the resumption of the civil war in Lebanon?

[Answer] I think that there are already signs of this today. And there is no doubt that the minute the Syrian force leaves its principal centers of fighting within the Beirut area, a vacuum will be created which will have to be filled somehow. Actually, at the beginning of their evacuation from the Beirut area, the Syrians tried to give another opportunity to the Lebanese Army or to the legitimate Government of Lebanon to try and bridge this gap. What actually is Syria calling for? Syria is calling for a display of national responsibility and national conciliation in Lebanon. What is the chance for such national conciliation? In my estimation, a fairly low chance.

[Question] If the Syrians' intentions are really for "fighting" and not war, do you not have the fear--and is there no fear in Damascus--that such fighting will ultimately deteriorate into war and perhaps demand a price from the Syrians that they are not ready for?

[Answer] I think that such a fear exists, and also in Damascus.

[Question] Don't the Syrians take into account the possibility that Israel will not be able to reconcile itself with the fighting, and will be forced to make a much more comprehensive military move?

[Answer] I think this is one of the chances that the Syrians take into account.

[Question] Why then, if they are not ready for a war, are they willing to risk a move that might lead to war?

[Answer] This is actually the problem of any chess player: to what extent to make moves and think that you can control them. In other words, the Syrians at least perhaps, or are liable to think that a number of controlled moves by them will not deteriorate into situation of general war. If this is true or not--this is a function of an evaluation of the situation by the two sides.

[Question] From the experience in our region, is it seriously possible to preserve a low phase or profile for military operations? Is it possible to control fighting operations?

[Answer] Look--we are not dealing at the moment with the essence of our moves: We are dealing at the moment with Al-Asad's possible thoughts, if he can or cannot control limited moves. I want to tell you something: Without a shot being fired, or without there being a war, or without anything basic having been done--by the very talk about the possibility of a renewed war, about a new flare-up in the Middle East, we are already actually serving the Syrian interest. [paragraph continues]

For what do the Syrians want? They actually want to refocus attention on the Israeli problem. No additional discussion in Islamabad on the invasion by the Soviet Union of Afghanistan, when President as-Sadat is really carrying out the realization of the peace agreement--rather, they spoke about and dealt with the substantive topic from Syria's aspect: How to solve, how to find an alternative to As-Sadat's peace process.

[Question] Major General Sagi, if there will be a flare-up between Israel and Syria, limited or all-inclusive, how will Egypt behave?

[Answer] I think that the Egyptians will desire to stick to their course. I think that there is a vital and deep Egyptian interest against changing their course, the course of peace. There is no doubt that a number of perplexing questions will come into view that the Arab world will ask Egypt. As much as the nature of the fighting would be speeded up or stronger, these questions will be perplexing questions for Egypt. Egypt will face their implications.

[Question] In other words, the chance that Egypt will be hurt by the peace process grows as much as the nature of the fighting expands?

[Answer] Indeed so.

[Question] Is there no place or sign of a possibility in the Syrian world view or strategy for a reconciliation with Israel, or perhaps even peace with Israel?

[Answer] We have not located any such directions of thinking. Possibly in a different Syria, with a different regime, with a different president--this could happen. With the present regime, it is difficult for me to say that intelligence found any sign in the direction you hinted.

JERUSALEM PUZZLED ABOUT SYRIA'S INTENTIONS

TA121105 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 12 Feb 80 p 1 TA

[By Yehoshu'a Tadmor]

[Text] The heavy shelling of Dayr Mimas and Al-Qulay'ah in the Christian enclaves as well as the mines planted at Dayr Mimas, which caused losses and destruction, give the impression of a planned provocation meant to harm the Christians, test the validity of Israel's commitment to them and thus generate a new escalation in the Arab-Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

Such a scenario--an attempt to push Israel into a strong military reaction--which would deflect attention from events in Afghanistan and other areas has recently been foreseen by numerous commentators and observers in Israel.

At the same time, however, senior Israeli elements who have been closely following developments in the north have not ruled out the possibility that this was a local incident that escalated to a point where artillery was used by both sides.

Even today, after all the Syrian moves in Beirut and in Al-Biqa', Jerusalem does not yet have a clear picture of Syria's intentions, which experts here are hard put to evaluate.

In any case, the Syrian media continues disseminating fabrications about an imminent Israeli attack despite firm Israeli denials. Hence, Jerusalem is trying to show maximum restraint in its statements as well as "lowering its profile," and thereby hoping to prevent a deterioration of the situation.

AFGHANISTAN

BABRAK KARMAL GIVES INTERVIEW TO INDIA'S PATRIOT NEWSPAPER

BK120400 Delhi PATRIOT in English 7 Feb 80 pp 1, 7 BK

[From Sumit Chakravartty]

[Text] Kabul, 6 February--"Friendship between Afghanistan, India, the Soviet Union and other progressive forces in the region could become the best guarantee for detente, peace, stability and security in this part of the world," said President Babrak Karmal in an exclusive 2-hour interview to PATRIOT in his office in the "Khan-e-Khalq" (People's House) here yesterday.

Mr Karmal gave a comprehensive and hitherto unpublished background to the request for Soviet troops in Afghanistan and described in details U.S. designs in the area hatched in complicity with Beijing leaders and involving Pakistan, Britain, Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Israel. If this scheme had succeeded, peace and security of the entire region would have been in jeopardy, he said.

In such a situation, he said, Soviet military assistance to Afghanistan, on the basis of the Afghan-Soviet treaty of friendship, good neighbourliness and cooperation signed on 7 December 1978, and in conformity with Article 51 of the UN Charter, was aimed at not only safeguarding Aghanistan's independence but "also averting a bigger war in the region."

He said limited contingents of Soviet troops were stationed in the country and as soon as the danger of external intervention from Washington, Beijing, Islamabad and other reactionary forces would be eliminated, the "last of the Soviet soldiers would leave for home."

He said "our state and party want friendship, peace and cooperation with all our neighbours." He also mentioned Pakistan, Iran, Arab and Muslim countries in this context but refused to bracket India with these states.

"Friendship with India is something completely different as it is a historic friendship. To the extent this friendship is developing--we have been and are friends of India--it will ensure peace stability and security in the region. Here the role of the Soviet Union in the defence of peace stability and security is very real and basic, particularly in paralysing and foiling the dangerous scemes of U.S. imperialism and the renegade leadership of China," he said.

"As far as we are concerned," he said, "we want all-round and extensive cooperation with India. We want to develop every kind of cooperation--economic, political, cultural. This springs from the will of our people, and the principle of our government and party without any reservation at all."

He pointed out that if Amin's plan had been successful, India would have faced a very powerful enemy and an "unholy alliance between Pakistan and Afghanistan with China joining it." Instead, India has a reliable support today as members and leaders of the ruling People's Democratic Party had all along been and continue to be the friends of the Indian people.

Mr Karmal said friendship with India "is part of our basic policy declared to the whole world through our program" and it was reflected in his message of greetings to Mrs Indira Gandhi on her assumption of office recently.

He paid glowing tributes to the Indian people, conveyed wholehearted greetings to them and expressed his warm and cordial fraternal solidarity with the Communist Party of India.

Mr Karmal pointed out that from the beginning of the April Revolution in Afghanistan, imperialists and Chinese leaders had thought of suppressing it. "What particularly hastened their provocations and conspiracies was the toppling of the shah of Iran by a popular movement against U.S. imperialism in that country," leading to increased U.S. hostility towards the peoples of the region.

According to Mr Karmal, the U.S. designs following setbacks in Afghanistan and Iran included reinstallation of a "Pahlavi type juggernaut" in Iran and execution of their scheme through Amin in Afghanistan. He said Amin was trying to "exterminate, by early January, not only all members of the PDPA in prison (numbering 15,000) but also a wing of the ruling party and all those who wanted an independent Afghanistan.

He said the imperialist-reactionary plan in Afghanistan was "to bring Pashto-speaking provinces of Paktia, southern Qandahar, Nangarhar and Konarha under the influence and domination of Pakistan, the western part under the influence of another power and the Badakhshan and Takhar areas under the influence and domination of China" and to install in Kabul a CIA-dictated regime headed by Amin. Part of the plan even contained a request for invasion of Afghanistan by troops of America, China and Pakistan. Its aim was to put an end to the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Afghanistan, even if it led to a big war in the region," he added. This "black conspiracy," he said had been uncovered by "our heroic comrades who had infiltrated into Amin's close circles" having remained in the government.

Mr Karmal disclosed that he had secretly reached Afghanistan from Europe after Taraki's martyrdom and "organised the kind of connections necessary for establishing unity of the party." He then contacted a majority of members of the PDPA Central Committee and the Revolutionary Council to make them aware of the dangerous scheme.

He said that in the second week of December an overwhelming majority of members of the PDPA Central Committee and the Revolutionary Council exerted pressure on Amin to make an "urgent request for Soviet military assistance" on the basis of the Afghan-Soviet treaty and in accordance with Article 51 of the UN Charter since the country's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity were in danger because of the Sino-U.S.-Pakistan scheme against Afghanistan.

"Faced with this pressure, Amin was forced to accept the proposal since refusal to accept it would have only exposed him. But he had his own scheme: He contemplated that with the entry of troops of imperialist forces from Pakistan, he would begin his extermination programme. About 30,000 bandit formations had already infiltrated into Afghanistan and reinforcements were about to follow," Mr Karmal said.

In was in this setting, he said, that 10 days before 27 December Soviet troops entered Afghanistan in compliance with the request by a majority of the PDPA Central Committee and Revolutionary Council members." He said that before 27 December the PDPA Central Committee and the Revolutionary Council had tried Amin and decided to execute him. They also elected him (Mr Karmal) as general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, president of the Revolutionary Council and the country's prime minister.

Mr Karmal said the hue and cry from the West and China at present were quite natural since their designs had been foiled. Hence, the rearming of Pakistan, the setting up of 20 special bases and 50 camps for "training the bandits in Peshawar, Quetta, Chitral, Kohat, Miram Shah, Parachinar, Shirat, Warsak, Naushahra just adjacent to the border of Afghanistan" with the help of military instructors from China the U.S. and Pakistan.

"If our country is facing the danger of extermination, and we are encountering an undeclared war with our independence being threatened, then why should it not to be legal and correct for limited contingents of Soviet troops to be in Afghanistan?" he asked.

Mr Karmal referred to the USSR's political, economic and social aid to Afghanistan and longstanding friendship since the days of Lenin and Amanullah. "And when the people of the world are witness to the fact that the USSR has always defended the national independence of every country, especially of the Muslim and Arab countries, against U.S. imperialism and Zionism what is wrong in asking for such limited contingents from the USSR?" he asked.

He said most of political prisoners had been released and the number of those now in prison was very small. The family members of Amin were not in jail but in their houses.

Mr Karmal said the new measures towards national reconciliation were being supported by all strata of people and fruitful discussions were going on for forging a very broad national front with all democratic, freedom loving and progressive people. The preliminary steps for such a front comprised inclusion of three nonparty members in the government three non-party members in the Revolutionary Council and one woman in the PDPA Central Committee.

The latest moves in the agrarian sphere, he said, were not a slideback but "actually meant to reinforce land reforms" leading it a principled orientation and intended to take the "people with us." He said land reform in a backward country was a very difficult task. The whole process should be implemented step by step gradually organising people into cooperatives and then enhancing production.

He said in this sphere not only were the experiences of other countries under consideration, but also the country's peculiarities as well as the specific characteristics of every locality within the country.

He upheld the freedom of religious belief and said "I have made it clear in my broadcast to the nation on 25 January that those who attempt to treat contemptuously or pressuirise some of our Muslim people because of their beliefs or oppose the sacred religion of Islam will be legally prosecuted. That broadcast of mine has a kind of legal force."

He referred to a series of visits of Western leaders and Beijing representatives to Pakistan and described them as links in the same chain of a "very dangerous game of converting Pakistan into a kind of springboard for aggression to suppress all national liberation movements in the region."

FOREIGN MINISTRY CONFIRMS VISAS DENIED TO JOURNALISTS

BK111338 Hong Kong AFP in English 1338 GMT 11 Feb 80 BK

[Excerpts] Kabul, 11 Feb (AFP)--Afghanistan's flirtation with the Western news media is almost over. No fresh entry visas are being given to newsmen and those already in Afghanistan will not have their visas renewed as they expire.

Habibullah Anwar, who has just been appointed director of passports and visas at the Foreign Ministry, has made this clear to the few journalists still seeking accreditation.

Newsmen who have tried to enter the country over the last two days have either been turned back at the airport or given 24-hour visas. (But a reported move to expel Western correspondents did not take place today as earlier dispatches had indicated it might. Travelers who brought dispatches to New Delhi said they were unaware of any effort to force reporters to take today's flight out.)

The mere sight of a telephoto lens infuriates Soviet troops and leads to arrests, detentions and confiscated films.

The Ministry of Information and Culture which has been organising, or trying to organise, Western journalists into groups to take them on guided tours has failed in its task. The Ministry itself is in the process of being transferred from one building to another and the press centre which is supposed to cater to newsmen's needs, is not expected to be operational for some time to come, if ever.

The Soviets have been angered by the way Western journalists and photographers have been able to move about the country, reporting on both guerrilla and Soviet military activities.

Soviet civilians are to be seen in increasing numbers in the Kabul city centre, shopping for souvenirs, buying furs and generally making themselves at home. Soviet armoured personnel carriers are now on duty round the clock at key road junctions. Previously Afghans carried out this task during the day with the Russians only making their appearance at night. Military convoys now move openly during the day through Kabul and helicopters equipped with machineguns and rockets fly low over the city.

As the foreign witnesses become fewer the Soviet presence is becoming more obvious. And if the much-vaunted spring offensive takes place there will not be any journalists around to see it.

STATEMENT ISSUED FOLLOWING KABUL TALKS WITH INDIA

BK111607 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 11 Feb 80 BK

[Text] The Afghan Government has declared that it desires to solve all its problems with Pakistan through peaceful and amicable negotiations. In a statement it has reiterated that it will not resort to the use of force provided Pakistan, in conformity with the aspirations of its people, reciprocates with similar intentions and adopts a more responsible attitude toward Afghanistan.

The statement was issued at the end of talks between the Afghan authorities and the Indian convoy Mr S.K. Singh who had gone to Kabul for discussions. He met the Afghan president, Mr Babrak Karmal; the foreign minister, Mr Shah Mohammad Dost and others. His discussions were officially described as frank and cordial. The statement adds that the Afghan Government has no desire to threaten or provoke any of its neighbors. It expects that Afghanistan's internal developments will not constitute any cause for alarm to its neighbors inviting involvement or interference by foreign powers. It says that the limited contingents of Soviet Armed Forces which came at the request of the Afghan Government will be withdrawn as soon as the cause for inviting them does not exist any longer.

At the talks the two sides reaffirmed their desire to further strengthen their friendly relations and expand their cooperation, particularly in the economic and technical fields.

GOVERNMENT CALLS FOR 'AMICABLE' NEGOTIATIONS WITH PAKISTAN

OW111524 Hong Kong AFP in English 1404 GMT 11 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Kabul, 11 Feb (AFP)--Afghanistan has called for "peaceful and amicable" negotiations with Pakistan to solve their mutual problems. The appeal came in a government statement yesterday at the end of a visit by Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's special envoy, S.K. Singh. Mr. Singh, who has been in the Afghan capital for five days, was India's ambassador to Afghanistan until six months ago, and was sent here by the Indian leader in response to overtures from Afghan President Barbrak Karmal.

Mr. Singh had talks with Mr. Karmal during his stay and with other top Afghan leaders. He was scheduled to leave today. In its statement, the Afghan Government said that its problems with Islamabad could be solved without the use of force, provided that Pakistan "in conformity with the aspirations of its people reciprocates...and adopts a more responsible attitude towards Afghanistan."

The statement repeated that Soviet "limited contingents" would be withdrawn from the country as soon as the armed aggression from abroad "ceased to exist under a credible guarantee." The Afghan statement also said that Kabul wanted good relations with its neighbours, including the Soviet Union, India, Pakistan and Iran.

Afghanistan, the statement added, had no intention or desire to threaten or provoke any of its neighbours and therefore expected that its own internal developments should not constitute any cause for alarm or concern. The statement added that the attempt by certain countries to transform Pakistan--whose people were linked to the Afghan people by history, culture and religion--into an aresenal of foreign-made arms, ammunition and aggression...was viewed with concern.

KABUL NEW TIMES EDITORIAL DENOUNCES U.S., PRC, PAKISTAN

BK111435 Hong Kong AFP in English 1412 GMT 11 Feb 80 BK

[Text] Kabul, 11 Feb (AFP)--The United States, China and Pakistan have been accused of unleashing an undeclared war against Afghanistan. The state-owned Kabul NEW TIMES in an editorial said that U.S. and Chinese-trained terrorists had carried out cross-border raids from Pakistan, destroying schools and hamlets, and leaving an undisclosed number of people dead.

The paper also accused the Pakistan Army of preventing 5,000 Afghan families from leaving the border town of Peshawar to return home. It said the Afghans had fled their country during the regime of Hafizollah Amin but now wanted to return. They were being kept in camps encircled by Pakistan Army units, it added.

The paper said this was only the tip of the iceberg and that most displaced Afghans living over the border were being detained against their will. It accused Pakistan President General Ziaul Haq of using the so-called Afghan refugees issue to gather a rich harvest of alms from certain countries.

INTERVIEW WITH KABUL REGIME 'CHIEF THEORIST'

BK110951 Hong Kong AFP in English 1405 GMT 10 Feb 80 BK

[Text] Stockholm, 10 Feb (AFP)--Hafizollah Amin, the president of Afghanistan overthrown in December, was on the point of transforming his country into another Chile, Afghan Minister of Education Anahita Ratebzad said in an interview published today in the Swedish newspaper EXPRESSEN.

Mrs. Ratebzad, according to the article, is the longtime companion of Soviet-backed President Babrak Karmal and the new regimes chief theorist. In the interview, which took place in Kabul, Mrs. Ratebzad stated that Mr. Amin was an agent of the CIA (Central Intelligence Agency) and that his murderous despotism complely demoralized the Afghan Army.

That is why we were obliged to ask for help from the USSR, Mrs. Ratebzad continued, adding that she and Mr. Karmal, contrary to reports, had left their East European place of exile several months before the old regime was overthrown and had lived secretly in Kabul.

Mrs. Ratebzad did not consider the regime's opposition very strong, and said that the government will try to convince, not kill them. Calling them a weak minority, she said that the rebels have begun already to turn over their arms to the authorities. The governments ultimate objective, Mrs. Ratebzad said, is to transform feudal Afghanistan into a modern democratic state.

KHOMEYNI CONGRATULATED ON REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

OW111754 Hong Kong AFP in English 1742 GMT 11 Feb 80 OW

[Text] New Delhi, 11 Feb (AFP)--Afghan President Babrak Karmal has sent a congratulatory message to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni to mark the first anniversary of the end of the shah's rule in Iran, Radio Kabul reported tonight. The radio, monitored here, said Mr. Karmal had also sent a message to Iranian President Abdolhassan Bani-Sadr to celebrate what it termed Iran's "anti-royal and anti-imperialist revolution". The message marked the third time Mr. Karmal has made a friendly overture to Iranian leaders since he took power in a Soviet-backed coup last December.

POLISH PAPER: CITIZENS 'RELIEVED' AT AMIN'S OVERTHROW

LD111446 Warsaw PAP in English 1310 GMT 11 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Feb (PAP)--TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA appearing in Katowice prints a page-long correspondence devoted to the problems of Afghanistan. Excerpts:

"The city is living a normal, everyday life. City transport, which is far from being over-developed (taxi is still the chief and most certain means of transport), is functioning normally as are hotels, banks, the post, shops and bazaar laid out in the streets of the city. Thus, Kabul is living normally as every day. The same can be said of majority of provincial centres.

"Amin was striving to create in Afghanistan a regime of his personal dictatorship. Seeking to attain this goal he showed no scruples. He did not hesitate to murder the official leader of the party--Taraki, and actually liquidated the party itself (the best of party activists went into the underground).

"The worst of all, however, was that the degeneration of Amin's regime was taking place under socialist slogans, allegedly in the name of 'defence of the revolution'. This pseudosocialist demagogy, coloured with ultraleftist slogans, has brought about a crisis of confidence towards revolutionary slogans in many circles of the society. And this was precisely what Amin wanted.

"The overthrow of Amin's brutal regime has been received with relief by the whole society. I have talked to many people--strangers accidentally met in the street, the correspondent said. They were students, civil servants, workers. They told me: 'Now, we are able to breathe', 'Now, one can feel safe'."

After the regaining of power by the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan--December 27 cannot be appraised differently, people have heaved a sigh of relief. And the people's authority, headed by Babrak Karmal, has fully proven in the course of a month its law-abidingness. All the political prisoners have been actually released.

"Thus people have sighed with relief when Amin's brutal regime, hiding behind socialist slogans, has become a thing of the past. But this regime has left in legacy problems which the people's authorities must grapple with."

KUNA: SOVIET TROOPS DEFECTING TO COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES

LD111428 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1355 GMT 11 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Kuwait, 11 February--A spokesman for the Afghan revolutionaries fighting the Marxist regime in Kabul has said that some Soviet troops have joined the ranks of the Muslim fighters and that the Islamic Alliance for the Liberation of Afghanistan will shortly announce the formation of a provisional government. This announcement will be made by the end of March at the latest.

In a statement to KUNA, the spokesman said that "many" Soviet soldiers, who had arrived in Afghanistan toward the end of December, have begun to join the Muslim revolutionaries "after the Muslim members of the Soviet forces discovered that they were fighting their brethren in religion."

He added that the defection of the Soviet Muslim soldiers and their joining the ranks of the Afghan Muslim revolution "have prompted the Soviet authorities to replace the Muslim elements in the invasion forces by others brought from inside the USSR and East Germany.

The spokesman, however, did not specify the number of Soviet soldiers whom he said had joined ranks of the Islamic revolution in Afghanistan.

PAP CITES REPORT ON COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES

LD111024 Warsaw PAP in English 0912 GMT 11 Feb 80 LD

[By PAP correspondent Ryszard Piekarowicz]

[Text] New Delhi, 11 Dec, PAP--Kuldip Nayar, a special correspondent of the INDIAN EXPRESS, reports from Kabul that Afghan counter-revolutionaries are operating in greater numbers only in the northeastern part of Afghanistan bordering on Pakistan and China.

Nayar says that almost 25,000 rebels are prowling there. They have been operating from Chitral in Pakistan and the Afghan region of Qal'eh-ye Panjeh near the border with China.

According to reports obtained by Nayar, a number of Pakistani soldiers wearing typical Afghan clothes have been fighting on the side of counter-revolutionaries. Nayar recalls that Pakistan acted in the same way in the initial period of its aggression against Kashmir between 1947 and 1948 when it sent over the Pashtun tribes there. It was only later that it sent regular Pakistani troops to join the fighting.

Chinese irregulars are also believed to be fighting together with groups of the rebels. Islamabad and Beijing, and especially the latter, have been supplying counter-revolutionaries with weapons. Recently, Afghan troops have seized Chinese-made rockets.

A center for training Afghan counter-revolutionaries is now being set up in the locality of Aliabad, in the Pakistani controlled part of Kashmir, under the supervision of Chinese experts, the IPA Indian news agency reported from Jammu, a town in the Indian province of Jammu and Kashmir.

INDIA

GROMYKO ARRIVES IN DELHI ON 3-DAY OFFICIAL VISIT

BK120742 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 12 Feb 80 BK

[Text] A warm welcome was given to the Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko when he arrived in New Delhi this afternoon. He was received at the airport by External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao.

Mr Gromyko is accompanied by Deputy Foreign Minister Iryubin. During their 3-day stay the visiting Soviet leaders will have detailed discussions with Indian leaders. The talks will cover the recent developments in Afghanistan and the region. They will also review the international situation.

Gromyko Arrival Statement

BK120856 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 12 Feb 80 BK

[Text] The Soviet foreign minister, Mr Gromyko, said on his arrival in New Delhi today that relations between his country and India have never been guided by momentary considerations or mere emotions. They have always been guided by common sense and fundamental interests of both the countries. Mr Gromyko was given a warm welcome when he arrived in the capital shortly after noon today. He was received by the external affairs minister, Mr P.V. Narasimha Rao.

The Soviet foreign minister said he has come to a friendly India with a feeling of confidence. He said good relations between the two countries have a certain history behind them. Both sides have always displayed a serious approach to the building of friendly relations. This, Mr Gromyko added, is a necessary prerequisite for strong relations.

About his forthcoming talks with Indian leaders, Mr Gromyko said they will be of a friendly nature. There are grounds to say that both the countries can look forward to the future with optimism.

Reciprocating the sentiments of the visiting dignatary, Mr Narasimha Rao expressed the hope that the talks will be fruitful. He also said India-Soviet friendship has a long history and is based on shared values. Mr Rao was confident that it will be further strengthened as a result of the New Delhi talks.

AFP: SOVIET DEFENSE MINISTER TO VISIT IN APRIL

BK120612 Hong Kong AFP in English 0548 GMT 12 Feb 80 BK

[Text] New Delhi, 12 Feb (AFP)--Soviet Defense Minister Marshal Ustinov is to pay a long-awaited visit to India by early April, the pro-Moscow newspaper PATRIOT reported today.

In a Moscow-dated dispatch, the paper quoted unidentified sources as saying Marshal Ustinov would discuss some new bilateral agreements, including possible Soviet supplies "to meet India's strategic needs."

Marshal Ustinov's visit has been awaited since former Indian Defense Minister Jagjivan Ram visited the Soviet Union in 1977 at about the time India began diversifying its arms-supply sources abroad, taking less from Moscow.

PROTOCOL ON TECHNICAL COOPERATION SIGNED WITH USSR

BK111619 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 11 Feb 80 BK

[Text] The protocol for scientific and technical cooperation in agriculture was signed between India and the Soviet Union in New Delhi today. It envisages exchange of scientific information, literature and research of crop science, soil science, plant protection and agricultural engineering among other things.

The protocol covers this year and next year. It was signed by the director general of the Indian council of agriculture research, Dr O.P. Gautan, and the Soviet deputy minister of agriculture, Mr A.A. Golchev.

AFP: AFGHAN STUDENTS IN DELHI PROTEST GROMYKO VISIT

BK121115 Hong Kong AFP in English 1111 GMT 12 Feb 80 BK

[Text] New Delhi, 12 Feb (AFP)--A group of Afghan students staged a protest demonstration outside New Delhi airport at the arrival of Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko this afternoon. The slogan-shouting students condemning the Soviet "invasion" of their country. They were prevented from going to the "technical area" where the special Aeroflot Ilyushin 62 aircraft carrying Mr Gromyko and party landed. The demonstration was peaceful.

The students in a statement distributed during the protest called upon the friendly people and Government of India to "refrain from supporting the Russian designs in this region and to call for a withdrawal of Russian troops unconditionally from Afghanistan."

IRANIAN STUDENTS STAGE ANTI-AMERICAN DEMONSTRATIONS

BK120618 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 12 Feb 80 BK

[Text] In New Delhi and Hyderabad, the Iranian students staged demonstrations to mark the first anniversary of the Islamic Revolution in Iran. They shouted anti-American slogans.

UNIDO CONFERENCE LIKELY TO EXTEND TO FINALIZE DOCUMENTS

BK081658 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 8 Feb 80 BK

[Text] The UNIDO conference in New Delhi scheduled to end today, is now likely to spill over till the early hours of tomorrow. Hectic negotiations were going on throughout the day today for hammering out a consensus declaration and plan of action. The plenary of the 133 nation conference is to reassemble at 2230 tonight to put its seal of approval on the final documents. Compromise proposals put forward by the conference president, Mr P.V. Narasimha Rao, were being discussed informally by various groups till late this evening. A spokesman of the Indian delegation told newsmen a short while ago that the negotiations are in a delicate stage and no one knows what will be the final outcome.

He said India assumed the role of mediator so that a confrontation between the rich and poor nations is avoided. If the conference is forced to vote by division on the declaration and plan of action it will be counter-productive, he added.

The AIR [All India Radio] correspondent says the compromise proposal suggested by India reiterated the need for establishing a North-South global fund to enable developing countries to achieve the Lima targets. The declaration adopted at UNIDO II in Lima 5 years ago laid down the goal of a 25 percent share for developing countries in the world industrial output by the turn of the century. The global fund now suggested by India is to be built up with grants from the developed countries and from developing countries with excess financial [word indistinct]. The decisive role for the developing countries in the distribution of the fund is included in the plan. The document avoids any reference to the sensitive subject of sharing of nuclear energy between the developed and the developing countries.

Rao Compromise Withdrawn

BK091324 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 9 Feb 80 BK

[Text] The extended plenary session of the UNIDO conference in New Delhi is meeting this evening under a shadow of confrontation between the rich and the poor nations.

In a dramatic turn of events, the compromise package of proposals of the conference president, Mr Narasimha Rao, was withdrawn this afternoon. A spokesman of the Indian delegation said that the withdrawal became necessary because of the uncooperative attitude of the group "B" countries belonging to the developed nations.

The AIR [All India Radio] correspondent says that the developing countries of the Group of 77 also met this afternoon and deplored the attitude of the rich nations. Representatives of several countries of the group, including the leader of the Pakistan delegation, greatly appreciated India's initiative in trying to evolve a concensus document. As this did not materialize, the original document containing the declaration and plan of action prepared by the Group of 77 will have to be considered by the plenary session.

Developed countries are likely to vote against many sections of the document, including the proposal for the creation of a global fund for speedy industrialization of the Third World.

Delhi Reports 'Failure'

BK091636 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 9 Feb 80 BK

[Text] In the face of the rigid stand by the affluent Western countries, the 133-nation UNIDO conference in New Delhi has failed to reach a consensus on ways and means of achieving a rapid industrialization of the developing countries. In the final plenary session this evening, the conference adopted the New Delhi declaration and plan of action submitted by the Group of 77 with 83 countries voting in favor and (?22) opposing it.

The socialist group, which supported the declaration and plan, has however expressed its reservations on the creation of a global fund. The oil rich Saudi Arabia and Kuwait also expressed similar reservations.

Earlier, the consensus document prepared by the conference president, Mr Narasimha Rao, was withdrawn in view of the reluctance of the countries to support even the watered down proposals.

The declaration and plan of action adopted by the conference criticized the developed countries for lacking the political will in implementing the Lima declaration and establishing a new international economic order.

Speaking with sorrow, the Indian delegate said: This is not the end of the story. There are more conferences to come. He was sure time would change the attitude of the developed nations. Speaking on behalf of the Group of 77, Tunisia's representative blamed the rich nations for not accepting the Third World's reasonable demands.

The representative of Belgium, speaking for the developed countries of Group B, said there was lack of understanding of their viewpoints. The developed countries are ready to assist the industrial development of the Third World in the context of an open and interdependent economy. The representative regretted that some contentious political issues were brought in.

The AIR [All India Radio] correspondent says: The conclusion of the conference without a consensus may be viewed as a setback for the Third World countries. They failed to get any firm commitment from the developed nations on provision of additional financial resources and other facilities for their industrialization. India's serious efforts to patch up the differences between the rich and the poor nations proved futile. The developing countries will now take the fight for creating a new international economic order to the special session of the UN general meeting later this year.

Rao Warning

BK101026 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 10 Feb 80 BK

[Text] India has warned the rich nations that their failure to perceive the urgent development need of the poor countries can prove difficult and explosive for world peace. In a press statement soon after the conclusion of the UNIDO conference in New Delhi last night, the external affairs minister, Mr P.V. Narasimha Rao, said it is clear that the international community is still a long way from evolving the necessary political will and uniformity of approach.

Earlier speaking at the concluding session of the conference, Mr Rao said all his efforts to avoid a confrontation between the rich and the poor nations have failed.

As already reported, the 3-week long conference ended after adopting the New Delhi declaration and the plan of action submitted by the Group of 77. The plan of action calls for a 300 billion dollar global fund by the end of the century to help the poor nations. The developed countries voted against, while the socialist bloc voted for the plan [and] announced that it has its reservations on some of the aspects, including the creation of the fund.

At another press conference the UNIDO's executive director, Dr Abdul Rahman Khan, said the attitude of the developed countries on the global fund was one of the main issues that prevented an amicable settlement.

Asked whether the $300 billion envisaged for the fund is ambitious, he said he did not think so. Dr Khan said the conference, despite all the differences, has contributed to make the world community realize the urgency for tackling the crucial economic issues for establishing a new international economic order. He said there was very little political controversy in the conference because of the tactful handling of the deliberations by the president, Mr Narasimha Rao.

MINISTER ON PROTECTING WEAK, DISSOLVING STATE ASSEMBLIES

BK090906 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 9 Feb 80 BK

[Text] The home minister, Mr Zail Singh, has declared that the center will not be a silent spectator to the incidents of atrocities on weaker sections. He said the center will act according to its constitutional responsibility. Mr Zail Singh was talking to newsmen at Chandigarh airport this morning on his arrival from New Delhi.

Referring to the question of dissolution of any state assembly, the home minister said that the center has not yet applied its mind to this question. He said the center has received representations for the dissolution of the Uttar Pradesh and Bihar state assemblies. Mr Zail Singh said when the Janata Party came to power, nine assemblies were dissolved on the plea that the party in power in those states had lost the people's mandate. The Supreme Court verdict also went against the then state governments. The same verdict could also be applied in the present circumstances, Mr Zail Singh added.

Referring to Justice Vaidyalingam's report against relatives of the two former prime ministers, Mr Morarji Desai and Mr Charan Singh, the home minister did not rule out the possibility of a follow-up action in special courts. However, Mr Zail Singh added that the report is still being examined by the government.

UTTAR PRADESH MINISTER ASKS PRESIDENT TO DEFY CENTER'S ORDER

BK111618 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 11 Feb 80 BK

[Text] The Uttar Pradesh chief minister, Mr Banarasi Das, today called on the president and urged him to reject any plea for dissolving the state assembly. He asked Mr Sanjiva Reddy to seek the Supreme Court's opinion before taking action on any such advice given by the central cabinet. In a letter handed over to him, Mr Banarasi Das pointed out that any presidential proclamation under Article 356 of the Constitution can now be taken to court under the 44th Amendment.

Meanwhile, in a press statement, nine members of Parliament from Uttar Pradesh have appealed to the president and the prime minister to dissolve the state assembly and order fresh elections. They alleged that the crime situation is worsening in the state. The statement says that the chief minister is bent upon confronting the center.

MINORITIES COMMISSION TO BE GIVEN STATUTORY STATUS

BK110331 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 11 Feb 80 BK

[Text] Union Home Minister Zail Singh has said that the minorities commission will be reconstituted soon. He said in Hoshiarpur that the commission will be given statutory status so that it becomes an effective instrument for safeguarding the interest of the minorities in the country.

The commission, set up by the previous government, did not have statutory status. The home minister warned certain political elements against spreading the evils of communalism, castism and provincialism. He said some complaints have been received from some states regarding deteriorating law and order situation and the states have been asked to take effective steps in this regard.

After speaking to newsmen in Chandigarh, the home minister said the Assam situation has lately shown signs of improvement. This follows efforts taken by the center to solve the problem in the state.

PAKISTAN

HAQ URGES BALUCHIS TO PREPARE 'TO FIGHT ALONE'

OW111918 Hong Kong AFP in English 1900 GMT 11 Feb 80 OW

[By Jean-Francois Le Mounier]

[Text] Islamabad, Feb 11 (AFP)--Pakistani President Mohammad Ziaul Haq's recent visit to the troubled western province of Baluchistan was seen by observers here today as a morale-boosting exercise for the local population who have Soviet tanks only a few miles (kilometres) away in Afghanistan. President Zia told tribal chiefs at Sibi in the east of the province that he was well aware of the "serious situation" created by "the Russian invasion", and called on the Baluchis and other Pakistani peoples to be prepared "to fight alone". He said it was a "lesson of history" that nations must defend their freedom and independence "on their own".

The Pakistan authorities, well aware that the sparsely-populated Baluchistan, half the size of France, is considered the country's "soft underbelly", are taking the Soviet intervention very seriously as a direct threat to their own borders. In private, Pakistani leaders voice fears that in intervening massively in Afghanistan--"a country without resources and without oil"--the Soviet Union has proved it has further aims in the region, notably against Pakistan and the Gulf oil states.

General Zia in his Sibi speech last week reaffirmed his military government's readiness "to defend its frontiers effectively" and warned local people to be on their guard, "particularly against those elements opposed to Pakistan's ideology."

The president was undoubtedly referring to regionalist or autonomist elements in Baluchistan which in the past have been prepared to back their words with action, notably in 1975 when the army was called in to "pacify" local tribes. Several tribal chiefs who were imprisoned by General Zia's predecessor, Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, have made no secret of their sympathies towards the Soviet Union. And unconfirmed reports have told of certain groups taking advantage of the Soviet entry into Kabul to parade behind red flags through Baluchi towns.

In a statement aimed at the autonomists, General Zia spoke of "certain people who appear to be our compatriots and say they are on our side," when in fact "their allegiance is elsewhere." "These elements are the enemies of the country always ready to seize the chance to begin their subversive activities," the president said.

He added that the people of Baluchistan had "never accepted foreign domination and never will," and called on Baluchis to "clip the wings of these elements in all their spheres of influence."

Such a militant speech was seen by observers as proving the extent of Pakistani fears that the Soviet Union will use the Baluchistan question to its own advantage. Pakistan has not forgotten the events of 1970-71 which led to its dismemberment and the creation of Bangladesh in what was formerly East Pakistan.

JAPANESE DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES ON VISIT

BK111605 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 11 Feb 80 BK

[Text] The Japanese deputy foreign minister, Mr Yasue Katori, arrived in Islamabad this evening on a 4-day visit to Pakistan. He was received at the airport by the foreign secretary, Mr Shahnawaz. He will hold talks with the foreign secretary tomorrow morning. In the afternoon, he will call on the secretary of the Economic Affairs Division. He will also visit an Afghan refugee camp near Peshawar on Tuesday.

Talks With Agha Shahi

BK120825 Karachi Overseas Service in English 0800 GMT 12 Feb 80 BK

[Text] Japanese Deputy Foreign Minister Yasue Katori, now on a 4-day official visit to Pakistan, met adviser on foreign affairs Agha Shahi this morning. He exchanged views on ways and means for cooperation to resolve the events facing the region. Foreign Secretary S. Shahnawaz was also present on the occasion.

The Japanese deputy foreign minister will hold talks with Pakistani officials later and also meet the secretary, Economic Affairs Division. Katori will call on President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq this evening.

FRG: DEFENSE MINISTER TALPUR VIEWS SITUATION

DW111421 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 11 Feb 80 p 11 DW

[Interview with Pakistani Defense Minister Ali Ahmed Talpur in Islamabad, name of interviewer and date not given]

[Text] SPIEGEL: Mir-Sahib, are you content with the result of the talks with the Americans, particularly with the granted military assistance?

TALPUR: We are not especially interested in military assistance. We are much rather out for economic aid because we want to stand on our feet without having to beg all the time.

SPIEGEL: But Pakistan's army is equipped with very old material. You certainly wanted to obtain modern arms from the Americans?

TALPUR: All countries have a shortage of modern equipment, even the United States and the USSR; naturally we have a shortage of modern equipment, but our position is not hopeless.

SPIEGEL: Can Pakistan stop the Soviet Army when it will attack your country?

TALPUR: That is a hypothetical question. The Soviet Union will not be so stupid to risk a world war.

SPIEGEL: It was stupid enough to invade Afghanistan.

TALPUR: All superpowers occasionally lose their mind. We must not encourage them to strike. But if they really should be out for a new adventure, then we must fight.

SPIEGEL: Are your troops in a position to do that?

TALPUR: If Vietnam could check an American invasion, we, too, have hopes. We are a peaceful nation and we do not want to fight against anybody, but if somebody should attack us, we will show our teeth to him.

SPIEGEL: What will happen if Soviet troops pursue Afghan rebels on Pakistani territory?

TALPUR: If some foreign power should violate our state area, we will fight as good as we can. I only hope they will not be that stupid.

SPIEGEL: Will Pakistan support the Afghan liberation fighters?

TALPUR: No. The Afghan liberation fighters have their own territory, their own advantages in fighting and their own way of fighting. They can produce excellent arms such as the "Sten guns," revolvers and pistols. They are real experts.

SPIEGEL: They can hardly accomplish anything with pistols against Soviet tanks.

TALPUR: They operate in a mountain area from where they shoot at their invaders, which is much more effective than the use of complicated arms. The anger emanating from the Afghan tribes for the Soviets must be taken seriously. For the IRA, for example, the Irish guerrilleros, the underground fight is something new, and yet they create difficulties for the British central government with their actions in London and other densely populated areas. The Afghan fighters, however, have been fighting for several generations. They are more concerned about their arms than about their bread.

SPIEGEL: What kind of support for the Afghans will come as a result of the decisions of Islamic foreign ministers' conference held here in Islamabad?

Talpur: Involved is moral support which is more important than others forms of support. When British imperialism was ruling here, the British controlled everything. It is like a miracle that the people were fighting them anyway.

SPIEGEL: Will Pakistan withdraw some of its troops from the Indian border and move them to the Afghanistan border?

Talpur: We have made our preparations. We are vigilant but not prepared to change our situation.

SPIEGEL: So India will remain the enemy number 1 as before?

Talpur: I consider that a most relative term. The enemies of tomorrow can be the friends of today and vice versa. We have no hostile feelings vis-a-vis India because we still can fight even at a ratio of forces that is 1 to 7. We are trying to achieve stable relations with India.

SPIEGEL: China supplies arms to Pakistan. Your only connection road is the Karakorum highway. Do your fear that the Russians could block that highway in an emergency?

Talpur: We have made our preparations. I hope we will be able to handle potential aggressors.

SPIEGEL: What do you expect from China concretely?

Talpur: China is a dear friend, our friendship is old. We expect any kind of help from our friends, but simultaneously I also believe in our own capability and strength.

SPIEGEL: Do you fear that the Russians could make a thrust through Baluchistan to the Indian Ocean to obtain an ice-free port?

Talpur: I do not think they can act as Hitler acted in Danzig, they would find it difficult to do that. Regardless of who will attack us, we will not receive him with kisses.

SPIEGEL: What does your country hope to obtain from the Federal Republic?

Talpur: We expect and welcome any form of technical support. If the Germans want to set up arms factories, they are cordially welcome to do that.

SPIEGEL: Is it true that Pakistan wants to have 300 Leopard Tanks from the Federal Republic?

Talpur: I know nothing about figures. But every government, even the smallest, needs tanks. We need all such things.

HAQ RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM SULTAN OF OMAN

BK110320 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 10 Feb 80 BK

[Text] The ambassador of the Sultanate of Oman, Mr (Awaz Badr Muray al-Shamsari), called on President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq in Rawalpindi this afternoon and delivered a message from Sultan Qabus of Oman.

TRADE PROTOCOL ON GOODS EXCHANGE SINGED WITH ROMANIA

BK110322 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 10 Feb 80 BK

[Text] Pakistan and Romania have signed a trade protocol relating to the exchange of commodities between the two countries. It will be valid up to the 5th of April next year.

The two sides agreed to provide the necessary facilities for expansion and diversification of trade for the importers and exporters. Lists of the items for exports and imports were also exchanged on the occasion.

ISLAMIC FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE RESOLUTION

Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 30 Jan 80 WA

[Text] Islamabad, Jan 29--The following is the text of the resolution passed by the extraordinary Islamic Conference of foreign ministers last night on the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan and on its ensuing effects:

The first extraordinary session of the Islamic Conference of foreign ministers meeting in Islamabad, from 8 to 10 Rabi-ul-Awwal, corresponding to Jan 27 to 29, 1980.

In pursuance of the principles and objectives of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference, and the provisions of resolutions adopted by the Islamic summit conference, emphasising the common objectives and destiny of the peoples of the Islamic nation;

Recalling in particular the basic principles of the non-aligned movement of which Afghanistan is a founding member;

Expressing its deep concern at the dangerous escalation of tension, intensification of rivalry and increased recourse to military intervention and interference in the internal affairs of states, which are detrimental to the interests of all nations particularly the Islamic states;

Affirming that the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan constitutes a violation of its independence, and aggression against the liberty of its people and a flagrant violation of all international covenants and norms as well as a serious threat to peace and security in the region and throughout the world;

Expressing the determination of the governments and peoples of member states to reject all forms and types of foreign occupation and expansion and the race for spheres of influence thereby strengthening the sovereignty of peoples and the independence of states;

Seriously concerned over the Soviet armed intervention in Afghanistan and the effect of this interference on the will of the Muslim people of Afghanistan to exercise their right to determine their political future;

Considering that the continuing presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan, its attempt at imposing the fait accompli and the military operations of these troops against the Afghan people flout international covenants and norms and blatantly violate human rights;

Reaffirming the determination of Islamic states to pursue a non-aligned policy in respect of superpower conflict and to protect Muslim people from the adverse effects of the cold war between these states;

Fully aware of the immense financial burden borne by neighbouring countries of Afghanistan, in particular the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, as a result of the asylum it provides to hundreds of thousands of Afghan people, old men, women and children, driven away by the Soviet military occupation;

Decides the following:

1. Condemns the Soviet military aggression against the Afghan people, denounces and deplores it as a flagrant violation of international laws, covenants, and norms, primarily the Charter of the United Nations, which condemned this aggression in its resolutions No. ES-62 of 14 January 1980, and the Charter of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference, and calls upon all peoples and governments throughout the world to persist in condemning this aggression and denouncing it as an aggression against human rights and violation of the freedoms of people, which cannot be ignored;

2. Demands the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all Soviet troops stationed on Afghan territories, and reiterates that Soviet troops should refrain from acts of oppression and tyranny against the Afghan people and their struggling sons, until the departure of the last Soviet soldier from Afghan territory, and urges all countries and peoples to secure the Soviet withdrawal through all possible means;

3. Suspends the membership of Afghanistan in the Organisation of the Islamic Conference;

4. Invites the member states to withhold recognition to the illegal regime in Afghanistan and sever diplomatic relations with that country until the complete withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan;

5. Calls upon all member states to stop all aids and all forms of assistance given to the present regime of Afghanistan by member states;

6. Urges all states and people throughout the world to support the Afghan people and provide assistance and succour to the refugees whom aggression has driven away from their homes;

7. Recommends to all member states to affirm their solidarity with the Afghan people in their just struggle to safeguard their faith, national independence and territorial integrity and to recover their right to determine their destiny;

8. Solemnly declares its complete solidarity with the Islamic countries neighbouring Afghanistan against any threat to their security and wellbeing and calls upon states of the Islamic Conference to resolutely support and extend all possible cooperation to these countries in their efforts to fully safeguard their sovereignty, national independence and territorial integrity;

9. Authorises the secretary-general to receive contributions from member states, organisation and individuals and to disburse the amounts to the authorities concerned on the recommendation of a committee of three member states, to be established by him in consultation with the states concerned;

10. Calls upon member states to envisage through appropriate bodies, not participating in the Olympic games being held in Moscow in July 1980, until the Soviet Union, in compliance with the call of the UN General Assembly and the Islamic Conference, withdraws all its troops forthwith from Afghanistan;

11. Mandates the secretary-general of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference to follow up the implementation of these resolutions and report thereon to the eleventh session of the Islamic Conference of foreign ministers.--APP [Associated Press of Pakistan]

TEXT OF FINAL DECLARATION OF ISLAMIC CONFERENCE IN ISLAMABAD

Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 30 Jan 80 WA

[Text] Islamabad, Jan. 29--The following is the text of the final declaration of the extraordinary session of the Islamic Conference of foreign ministers held here on Jan. 27-29:

1. In response to a request by Bangladesh for the convening of an extraordinary session of the Islamic Conference of foreign ministers to consider the situation in Afghanistan and also developments in the region which are closely inter-linked with the situation in Afghanistan; and at the invitation extended by the Islamic Republic of Pakistan on the

request of several member states, the extraordinary session of the Islamic Conference of foreign ministers was held in Islamabad in the Islamic Republic of Pakistan from 7 to 9 Rabi-ul-Awwal, 1400 H (27-29 January, 1980).

2. The conference was preceded by a preparatory meeting of senior officials of member states to consider the agenda and the organisation of work of the conference.

3. The following member states participated in the conference:

1. People's Democratic Republic of Algeria.
2. State of Bahrain.
3. People's Republic of Bangladesh.
4. Federal Republic of Cameroon.
5. Republic of Chad.
6. Federal Islamic Republic of the Comoros.
7. Republic of Djibouti.
8. Republic of Gabon.
9. Republic of Gambia.
10. Republic of Guinea.
11. Republic of Indonesia.
12. Islamic Revolutionary Republic of Iran.
13. Republic of Iraq.
14. Hashimite Kingdom of Jordan.
15. State of Kuwait.
16. Republic of Lebanon.
17. Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.
18. Malaysia.
19. Republic of Maldives.
20. Republic of Mali.
21. Islamic Republic of Mauritania.
22. Kingdom of Morocco.
23. Republic of Niger
24. Sultanate of Oman.
25. Islamic Republic of Pakistan.
26. Palestine Liberation Organisation.
27. State of Qatar.
28. Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
29. Republic of Senegal.
30. Democratic Republic of Somalia.
31. Democratic Republic of Sudan.
32. Republic of Tunisia.
33. Republic of Turkey.
34. Republic of Uganda.
35. United Arab Emirates.
36. Arab Republic of Yemen.

4. The conference was attended by the following countries and organisations in their capacity as observers or guests:

The countries:

Nigeria.

International Organisations and Associations:

1. Rabita-e-Alam-Islam.
2. Motammar al-Alam al-Islami.
3. Islamic Council of Europe.
4. World Assembly of Muslim Youth.
5. Turkish federated state of Cyprus.
6. Arab League.
7. Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Commodity Exchange.
8. International Islamic News Agency.
9. Islamic Solidarity Fund.

5. His Excellency M'hamed Boucetta, minister of state for foreign affairs and cooperation of the Kingdom of Morocco, opened the extraordinary session of the conference in his capacity as the chairman of the 10th Islamic foreign ministers Conference.

6. His Excellency M'hamed Boucetta and Mr. Habib Chatti, the secretary-general of the Islamic Conference, escorted the president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, His Excellency General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, to the conference hall, who inaugurated the conference of foreign ministers.

Latest Tragedy

7. In his inaugural address, the president observed that the Soviet armed intervention in Afghanistan was the latest tragedy to befall the Muslim world. Jerusalem was still under alien occupation and the peoples of Palestine and Kashmir were still yearning for the restoration of their rights.

The president invited the conference to ponder over the reasons why the ummah which is so vitally situated, so rich in resources and so matchless in spiritual values should be subjected to so much suffering at this time. The president called for a renewal of faith and intensified efforts for the unity and collective defence of the Islamic Ummah.

8. The president urged the conference to send an unequivocal message to the Soviet Union conveying the grave concern of the Islamic world at the presence of its troops in Afghanistan and calling upon it to terminate its military intervention.

9. The president drew the attention of the conference to the humanitarian problem of half a million Afghan refugees in Pakistan. While expressing thanks for the assistance extended so far by various states and international organisations, he stated that much greater worldwide support was required to supplement the efforts of the Government of Pakistan.

10. The conference decided that the address given by the president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan would be considered an official document of the conference.

11. The delegations of Morocco, Gambia and Malaysia, on behalf of their respective regional groups, replied to the inaugural address, expressing their deep thanks and gratitude to the president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan for his inspiring address. They expressed the view that the address would provide the conference the necessary guidelines for its deliberations.

Superpower Rivalry

12. The conference elected by acclamation His Excellency Mr. Agha Shahi, adviser on foreign affairs, of Pakistan, as the chairman of the extraordinary session of the Islamic Conference of foreign ministers. Immediately after his election his excellency, Mr. Agha Shahi, in his address to the conference, observed that rivalry and competition of the superpowers seeking global domination and their conflicting interests were the primary source of turmoil and upheavals in the world and posed a grave danger to the security and independence of the small and medium sized countries which, with their abundant natural resources and strategic location, continued to remain the focus of the global rivalry and contention for spheres of influences. The massive armed intervention by the Soviet Union in Afghanistan was the most recent manifestation of this hegemonistic pressure.

13. The chairman also referred to the continuing tragedy of Palestine and the pressures being exerted on the oil-producing countries of the Middle East, in particular the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Collective Response

14. The chairman of the conference emphasized the need for collective response to the challenge faced by the ummah. He called upon the conference to condemn the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan and demand the immediate, unconditional and total withdrawal of foreign forces from the territories of Afghanistan.

He also called upon the conference to declare its opposition to any use of force against the Islamic Republic of Iran and to reinforce its abiding commitment to the Palestinian and Arab cause.

15. The conference elected H. E. Shaikh Mohammad bin Mubarak Al-Khalifa, foreign minister and leader of the delegation of Bahrain, and H. E. al-Haj Lamin K. Jabang, minister of external affairs of Gambia, as vice-chairman of the conference. H.E. M'hamed Boucetta, minister of state for foreign affairs and cooperation of the Kingdom of Morocco, was elected rapporteur-general. Mr. Nacem Zheri, the assistant secretary-general for political and information affairs in the General Secretariat of the Islamic Conference, was designated as the official spokesman of the conference.

16. In his speech, the secretary-general expressed his gratitude for the confidence that the Islamic countries have placed in him by designating him to head this general secretariat.

17. He underlined that this extraordinary session has been called within the frame-work of the charter of our organization and in accordance with the principles of Islamic solidarity.

18. The events in Afghanistan, he added, have created a critical situation which could involve the whole world in the East-West conflict. He also emphasized the importance of the problem of Al-Quds [Jerusalem] of Palestine in the present circumstances.

19. The secretary-general concluded by expressing the hope that the resolutions adopted by this conference would come up to the expectations of Muslim public opinion.

20. After discussing the report of the Senior Officials Committee, the conference adopted the agenda of the session and decided to set up only one committee, namely the Political Committee, since there were no economic, cultural, social, administrative, financial or information issues to be discussed at the extraordinary session.

21. In the general debate, the heads of delegations reviewed the current situation. They focussed their attention on the situation in Afghanistan, developments in the region, and the problems of Jerusalem, Palestine and the Middle East and the present evolution of the situation.

22. They condemned the Soviet armed intervention against Afghanistan, a Muslim and non-aligned country, and called for the immediate, unconditional and total withdrawal of the Soviet Union from Afghanistan. They declared that the right to sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence were enshrined in international law, in the principles of peaceful coexistence as well as in the UN Charter and must not be violated. They also expressed their solidarity with the countries in the immediate neighbourhood of Afghanistan and their resolve to give them full support.

Solidarity With Iran

23. The leaders of delegations also expressed their support and solidarity with Islamic revolutionary government in Iran. They referred to Jerusalem, the Palestine cause and the Middle East issue and condemned the normalization of relations between Egypt and Israel as a result of the Camp David accords.

24. They affirmed that the unity and the solidarity of the Muslim ummah is essential to cope with the tremendous challenges facing the Islamic world.

Resolutions

25. The conference adopted a number of resolutions on the two items of its agenda.

26. It condemned Soviet military aggression against the Afghan people, denounced it as a flagrant violation of international law, covenants and norms, primarily the Charter of the United Nations and the Charter of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference and called upon all peoples and governments throughout the world to persist in condemnation of this aggression against human rights and the freedom of the Afghan people.

27. The conference demanded the immediate, unconditional and total withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan and urged all countries and peoples to secure Soviet withdrawal through all possible means.

28. The conference decided to suspend the membership of Afghanistan in the Organisation of the Islamic Conference. The conference invited member states to withhold recognition to the illegal regime in Afghanistan and sever diplomatic relations with that country until the complete withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

29. It also called upon member states to withhold all economic assistance from the present regime in Afghanistan. The conference urged all states and peoples to support the Afghan people and to provide assistance to the refugees who have been driven away from their homes as a result of Soviet aggression; and decided to extend material and moral support to the Afghan peoples.

It expressed solidarity with them in their 'jihad' to safeguard their faith, the independence of their country and its territorial integrity and the recovery of their right to determine their destiny and their future.

30. The conference solemnly declared its complete solidarity with the countries neighbouring Afghanistan against any threat to their security and well-being, and called upon member states to resolutely support and extend all possible cooperation to these countries.

It authorized the secretary-general to receive contributions from member states, organisations and individuals and to disburse the amounts to the authorities concerned on the recommendations of a committee of three member states to be established by him in consultation with the states concerned.

31. The conference called upon member states to consider not participating in the Moscow Olympics in May 1980 unless the Soviet Union withdraws all its troops from Afghanistan.

32. The conference mandated the secretary-general to follow up the implementation of these resolutions and report thereon to the eleventh session of the Islamic Conference of foreign ministers.

33. The conference, inspired by the principles of the Charter of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference and in conformity with the principles of non-alignment and the Charter of the United Nations, strongly condemned pressures of all kinds and warned those Western powers which were attempting to exploit the new situation created by Soviet armed intervention in Afghanistan of the dire consequence of their policies which would constitute a threat to world peace and security.

The conference warned the member states of the dangers of being drawn into the plans and strategic policies of the superpowers of turning the area into an arena for their conflicts. The conference invited all Islamic states to consolidate their efforts and stand steadfast in the face of dangers that threaten their destiny and further invited them to cooperate with the states of the non-aligned movement and those of the Third World in general, coordinating their efforts in order to face up to the dangers that threaten them all.

34. The conference affirmed its vital stake in the sovereignty territorial integrity and political independence of the Islamic Republic of Iran. It expressed its sincere wish that the Islamic Republic of Iran and the United States of America would resolve the outstanding problems themselves by peaceful means and declared at the same time its firm opposition to any threat or use of force or any kind of intimidation or interference or imposition of economic sanctions against the Islamic Republic of Iran or any other Islamic country.

35. The conference called upon all Islamic states to reaffirm their solidarity with the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people in its struggle against the Zionist entity and to secure the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people including their right to establish an independent state in their usurped homeland. The conference invited the Islamic countries to reaffirm concretely their solidarity with the Arab states to liberate Al-Quds and all the other occupied Arab territories.

36. The conference condemned the Egyptian Government's policy of establishing relations with the Zionist racist entity and condemned the collusion and cooperation between Egypt, Israel and the United States in all fields inasmuch as this constituted a flagrant aggression against the right of the Palestinian people and a threat to the security and independence of the Arabs and Muslim countries.

Boycott Egypt Call

37. The conference called upon all Muslim countries to consider joining in boycotting the Egyptian regime politically, economically and culturally and observing the boycott rules of the Arab League and coordinating their efforts with Arab countries in that respect.

38. The conference decided to condemn armed aggressions against the Democratic Republic of Somalia and to denounce the presence of military forces of the Soviet Union and some of its allies in the Horn of Africa and to call for the total and unconditional withdrawal of these foreign troops. It also decided to liquidate foreign bases in the Horn of Africa and the Red Sea and to remove these areas from the conflict between the great powers.

The conference decided to strengthen the Islamic peoples in the Horn of African region materially and financially and to provide assistance to the refugees driven from their homes by the forces of occupation.

39. At the recommendation of the plenary the Political Committee listened to the representative of the Afghan Mujahideen Prof. Borhan Al-Din Rabbani who spoke on behalf of the following Afghan organizations:

--Harkat-e Enqelabi-e Eslami (under the leadership of Moulvi Mohammad [as received]).
--National Liberation Front (under the leadership of Sebqatollah Mojadedi).
--The Islamic Party (under the leadership of Gulbuddin Hikmatyar).
--The Islamic Party (under the leadership of Yunis Khalis).
--The Islamic United Front (under the leadership of Sayed Ahmed Gailani).
--Islamic Society (under the leadership of Prof. Burhanuddin Rabbani).

He made a comprehensive statement on the situation in Afghanistan and on the oppression to which the Muslim Afghan people are subjected at the hands of the invading Soviet forces. The statement comprised a number of proposals and requests.

Votes of Thanks

40. The conference expressed its profound appreciation to His Excellency General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, the president of Pakistan, for his gracious sponsorship of the conference. It also put on record its thanks and gratitude to the people and Government of Pakistan for the generous hospitality and warm welcome given to the participating delegations. It also paid tribute to H. E. Mr. Agha Shahi, adviser on foreign affairs and chairman of the conference for the efficient way in which he conducted work of the conference--**APP** [Associated Press of Pakistan]

BRIEFS

FRG RELIEF AID TO PAKISTAN--A special plane carrying 30 tons of relief goods for Afghan refugees arrives in Rawalpindi from Federal Germany 24 January. It consists of medicines and foodstuffs donated by the Federal German Government and the country's Red Cross Society. [Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 25 Jan 80 **BK**]

PRC ARMS FOR PAKISTAN--According to Western information services the Chinese are sending large quantities of military equipment to Pakistan. These shipments are being made over the new roads which they have just constructed with the Pakistanis and which, after twenty years of work, connects the Chinese province of Zinjiang to the Pakistani capital of Islamabad. [Text] [Paris LE POINT in French 4 Feb 80 p 28 **WA**]

PRC AID TO SRI LANKA--An agreement under which China will provide 500 million rupees for projects including water supply and urban development in Sri Lanka was signed in Colombo 18 January. The secretary to the Ministry of Finance and Planning signed the agreement on behalf of Sri Lanka and the Chinese ambassador signed on behalf of the donor country. [Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 19 Jan 80 **BK**]